

FIFTH YEAR.

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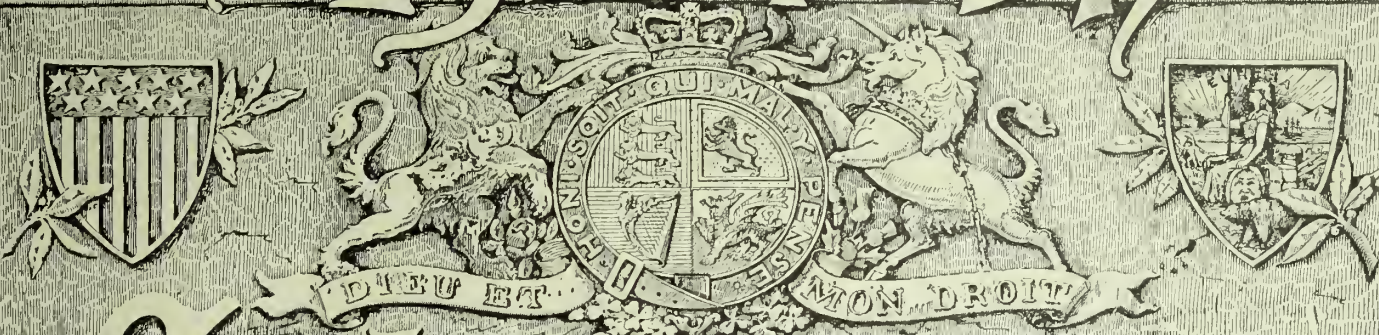
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CHAS. B. SEDGWICK - - - Editor and Manager

AN EMINENT zoologist has made the discovery that the male mosquito is harmless; that it is his function to merely hum, the female doing the biting. How very human!

IMPECUNIOUS German barons and Italian counts are now mortgaging their ancient strongholds to rich relations engaged in the shoe-shining and table-waiting professions in San Francisco.

NO SAYING is truer than "'Tis an ill wind, etc." The difficulty of getting a meal in the restaurants opens up an opportunity for worthy maids who can cook a meal to secure a home and a grateful husband.

THERE are unmistakable signs that Italian brigandage is on the boom again, but unluckily for this people the renaissance is not confined to the long-legged peninsular of Southern Europe. It has broken out in tonsorial and boot-blackening circles in San Francisco.

BRITISH exports for 1900 show an increase of £24,839,096 over 1899, yet the "Chronicle" heads the telegraphic report with the words: "British Exports Show Big Decline—Shipments Fall off Many Millions." Manifestly there is something very much wrong with the head of the gentleman who does our unreliable contemporary's headings.

AMERICAN trade with Siberia has been made almost impossible by the retaliative duties imposed upon our manufactures by the Russian Government. But, hopelessly shut out of that promising market themselves, Americans will be pleased to learn that their kinsmen of Canada and Britain are in a fair way to get the plum, and that the business will still remain in the family.

GERMAN fondness for the Boers is evidently not of a very deep or practical sort. A large number of burghers who recently made application to the German Government for permission to trek into William's territory were informed that immigration on a large scale would not be tolerated; that the Boer emigrants would not be allowed to trek about, but would be required to buy land and cultivate it; that they would be liable to military service, and that they would have to learn the German language. In view of these restrictions the majority of them have come to the conclusion that they will be better off in their own country, even though they be under British rule—and they are right.

THE farmers of Ireland seemingly do not place much value on the services of Irish Representatives in Parliament. To the fund for their support only £460 15s. 3d. was subscribed by a constituency of 417,000. American support this year is also practically nil.

THE married men of San Francisco are in high feather just at present and complacently chuckle to themselves at the spectacle of their bachelor brothers frantically rushing about the town offering their good gold in exchange for a doughnut. But let the benedicts be not too cock-sure of their good fortune. The wives are likely to go on strike next.

THE placing of a memorial tablet in Santiago de Cuba and in the Naval Academy at Annapolis by the United States Government as a tribute to the late Frederick W. Ramsden, the British Consul who so nobly served this country during the Spanish-American war, will form another link in the chain binding the two countries in mutual esteem and friendship.

FRIGHTFUL stories of barbarous treatment of Chinese women and girls by French and Russian troops have reached the State Department at Washington. The report, which is too horrible to publish in detail, tells of wholesale suicides among the Chinese girls to escape a worse fate at the hands of brutes in uniform, and of Chinese husbands who "bid their wives to kill themselves as a means of purifying themselves after the indignities to which they had been forced to submit." The perpetration of these outrages was confined to Russians and French—the two nationalities, it will be recalled, who were the most ready to criticise the conduct of the British troops in Africa.

FATHER YORKE and certain of the local Hibernian societies take offense at artist Oppen's caricatures of the Irish servant girl in the "Sunday Examiner." Oppen is a Jew, which fact makes his ridicule of their race all the more galling to the sensitive Irish. And their resentment is quite proper. No man has a right to make a butt of the racial peculiarities of any people; it is in bad taste, and as reprehensible as burlesquing the infirmities of the aged and afflicted. At the same time we think that these Hibernians are a little severe in their denunciation of the transgressing artist and his publishers, particularly so as the Irish themselves are grievous offenders in this respect. No race of people has been and is more mercilessly lampooned than the Jewish by Irish artists and litterateurs. The caricaturing of the Jew is an offense of every-day occurrence. That the Jews are too indifferent or have not spirit enough to resent the insult does not lessen the culpability of their deriders, or remove the inconsistency of the latter in demanding for themselves a respect and consideration which they are not willing to extend. People so nice about their own feelings should have a little regard for the feelings of others.

A COMMITTEE composed of a majority of the Catholic priests of the western districts of the Cape of Good Hope have addressed a communication to "The Freeman's Journal" protesting against numerous misrepresentations made in contributions to that journal by Dr. Kolbe, a Catholic priest who has been indefatigable in bolstering up the cause of the Boers. After referring to an incident concerning the conduct of the nuns of Newcastle, the communication proceeds to say: "We are unable to indorse Dr. Kolbe's praises of the action of a large section of the Irish people at home. We love Ireland dearly, and long to see her enjoy the full liberty which we possess in this colony. Some of us are Irish by birth; others are South African, who look to Ireland as our sacred motherland. Still we cannot thank you for having opposed the truest interests of this our native or adopted land. Race equality and the fullest religious freedom are some of the substantial benefits of British rule in this country; and, making the fullest allowance for mixed motives, these are the stakes for which Britain has been playing by her diplomacy and throughout the war. There is another section of the Irish people whom we can thank cordially for their services to our country—the genial and brave Irish soldiers who came here to fight and die for duty's sake. We who have had the privilege of giving them the consolations of religion on their way to the battle field can speak at first hand of their faith, loyalty and stern sense of duty. * * * South Africa looks forward eagerly to the day when every dream of racial ascendancy shall have vanished, when the British ideal which has long obtained in Cape Colony and Natal will be that of the entire country, and colonists of every nationality will be merged into one great commonwealth, prosperous and united. Meanwhile we can only continue the prayers which we have poured forth since this unhappy war began—that God may speedily crown our victory with a lasting peace." Subscribing to the letter are the names of Thomas Meagher, Chas. McCarthy, D. D., Walter Kittelwesch, Sidney R. Welch, D. D., Bertram Glynn, Denis McAuliffe, D. D., J. J. O'Reilly, Alban O'Riley, Thomas J. Cullen and Frederick Hanshahn.

IT'S a poor day's work when Uncle Sam does not "wrest" supremacy in two or three big industries from old Europe. Monte Cristo wasn't in it with our dear Uncle as a world claimer. The latest "wrest" is that of supremacy on the sea from Britain, which was accomplished in the afternoon of the 8th inst. As a matter of fact it would take ten times the number of ship yards now in the United States a period of fifty years or more to bring the American merchant marine numerically up to the British—but little things like that do not worry a natural born "wrester." So long as the typewriter stays in order and the newspapers are willing to publish the stuff sent them the thing is easy. And the bluff hurts no one. It reconciles the American public to being mulcted by the tariff-protected trusts and it suits the purpose of the British manufacturer who is seeking a government subsidy.

CANADA is enjoying a steel boom as a result of the Government bounties. Plants are springing up in every direction like mushrooms. During a year the Hamilton Blast Furnace Company received \$107,000 in bonuses; the Nova Scotia Steel Company, \$137,000, and six other concerns amounts but slightly less. In the next seven years the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at its present rate will receive over \$8,000,000 in bounties. Canada is now in a position to supply steel rails at a rate below that quoted by United States mills, and it is confidently expected that within the next twelve months she will be able to successfully compete in the markets of the world.

THE German military authorities in China admit the failure of their army transport service, according to a newspaper correspondent, and Count von Waldersee has appointed a commission of officers to investigate the transport methods of all the foreign armies in China, with a view to arranging an adequate and reliable system for the German contingent.

If we remember rightly it was the Germans who were particularly free with advice to the British in Africa as to the proper way of managing such affairs. Evidently there is considerable difference between knowing how to instruct others in doing a thing and knowing how to do it oneself.

RABBI JACOB NIETO of San Francisco, in his paper, "The New Occident," hurrahs for the Boers thusly: "The Boers have indignantly and definitely refused to accept the offer of the Colonial Office to establish a government on the same plan as that in vogue in Jamaica. Bravo Botha! No one can accuse him of imbecility, even though he may deplore the continuance of the present struggle. The Jamaica plan is a fraud, a delusion and a snare so far as self-government is concerned. In fact, it is a gold brick pure and simple, and too well known to allure new dupes. If the British are minded to make the two Boer republics self-governing colonies after the manner of Canada and Australia the war would end; till then we do not blame the Boers for persisting to hamper and vex the British."

This comes in very poor taste from a representative of a race whose persecuted members in South Africa appealed, and not in vain, to the British authorities for protection and redress and in whose interest as much as in the interest of any other class of Uitlanders the British are now waging war with the Boers. We repeat, it is in poor taste, a poor return—after all the suffering and bloodshed and death sustained in behalf of his people—for a prominent Jew—and an English Jew at that—to take sides with the enemy at the eleventh hour.

Were Rabbi Nieto's criticism honest, were his argument not clumsy sophistry employed to cloak a well-developed case of malevolence, no objection could be made, for every person is entitled to his opinion. But Rabbi Nieto is too intelligent a man and is too conversant with the facts not to know that to give at this time the conquered territories the independence that Canada and Australia enjoy would, far from bringing pacification, invite a recurrence of the whole trouble.

We confess we are not very familiar with political conditions in Jamaica, but we do know that there is not a more loyal or satisfied people under the British flag. Expression of this has been made by the people of Jamaica over and over again; in fact, not an opportunity has been lost to proclaim it to the world.

It is quite probable that the administration is unpopular with a certain class of Jews in that island, but this does not necessarily make it unjust or tyrannical. It is deplorably the fact, and we think we may state it without giving offense to the worthier element, that a large representation of the Jewish race, having no nationality, are totally lacking in the ordinary instincts of patriotism and public spirit and look upon all mankind outside the pale of their religion as legitimate prey. Not least among the many vexatious and difficult problems with which the British have to contend in every remote colony is the repression of this predatory class of Jews—mostly not English, we are pleased to say—who swarm under the shadow of the flag like locusts, their sole purpose being to victimize the natives. This Britain never did and never will allow, incur what unpopularity she may.

Rabbi Nieto makes mention of an incident that occurred in Kingston, in 1882, when in protest against the "high handed policy of the then governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave," public demonstrations were held. "Two Jews," he says, "at that time initiated the movement by resigning from the council. They were the Honorables Michael and Geo. Solomons, and to-day another Jew, the Hon. D. S. Gideon, has resigned from the council because of the condition above referred to, and is now on his way to England to object to the policy pursued."

We would like some Jamaican reader who is conversant with the facts to favor us with information on the subject. It is not impossible that Jamaica has some minor grievances, for no government is infallible; but that the British administration is "a fraud, a delusion and a snare * * * a gold brick pure and simple," as Rabbi Nieto affirms, we cannot believe. If the natives or colonists of Jamaica suffer under any injustice that can be removed by legislation, the British Government may be relied upon to take remedial steps when once the case is properly presented and understood. Britain has never yet turned a deaf ear to the plaint of her children, and it is not likely that she will make a first exception in the case of loyal Jamaica.

Meanwhile, we fail to see how the vicious hope that Britain's enemies may persist to hamper and vex her is going to help matters. If Rabbi Nieto in his vindictive, unmanly and ingrate attitude in the least represents the sentiments and the spirit of the dissatisfied persons in Jamaica then indeed are their motives open to suspicion.

THE bloated capitalists, it would seem, are not the only class who, with insolent disregard for all interests save their own, uncereimoniously inform the public that it may be d—.

THE San Franciscan with an income under \$20 a day will shortly have to choose between the alternatives of wearing a dirty shirt half the week or going hungry. The laundrymen and laundryladies, French and Chinese, are "combining," and the tariff is to be 50 cents for washing a handkerchief—larger pieces in proportion.

WE HAVE all along believed that there was something more than idle talk in the threat of an allied European conspiracy to cripple American industries, but we expected to see the battle waged from a distance; certainly we never expected to find the European hordes engaged in a fierce onslaught on our trade right at our very doors, as is now the case in San Francisco.

KING EDWARD has selected Mr. E. A. Abbey, a London-American, as the painter of the coming coronation scene at Westminster. Now it is to be hoped that Americans will accept this graceful act for what it was intended to be, a national compliment, and not bore us to death with column articles in the newspapers treating it as a "wrest" of another industry from "effete old Bull-land." For once favor us with this kind of a rest.

A LONDON paper observes: "The United States will probably get their canal (Nicaragua) and with it a fine property from the strategic point of view, but British enterprise is taking care that whatever money there is to be made in that part of the world shall fall into British pockets."

Little has been heard about this third undertaking, the building of a railway across the narrowest part of Mexico from Salina Cruz on the Pacific to Coazacoalcos on the Gulf of Mexico, the scheme being to provide an interocean freight thoroughfare. Messrs. Pearson of London, who have undertaken the work under an agreement with the Mexican Government, claim advantages for their scheme over the proposed Nicaragua and Panama canals as follows: "By our route we shall save over a thousand miles in the carrying of passengers or cargo from the Gulf of Mexico to the west coast. In other words, our route will be the shortest by four days. We shall be prepared to put cargo from a vessel on the east coast alongside a vessel on the west coast within twelve hours, at a cost not exceeding £1 a ton. Each of the two canal schemes will cost not far short of £40,000,000. To get a fair return of 4 per cent on that amount would mean a net revenue of £1,600,000 and a gross revenue of probably over £3,000,000. To obtain that return a charge of about 30s. a ton would have to be made. All told, our scheme will not cost more than £5,000,000; therefore, we shall be able to carry cargo at a much cheaper rate than either canal."

Fine harbors, capable of affording anchorage for the largest vessels are being constructed, and the new line will be strong enough to bear the heaviest traffic. The work will be completed within three years, while neither of the canals could be finished in less than eight years. "The scheme is essentially a British one," say the contractors. "The machinery, rails, locomotives and the ninety stone and iron bridges are coming from Great Britain." The San Francisco "Examiner" in a recent mention of the enterprise incorrectly stated that the equipment was being supplied by America.

On the whole, this is not a bad showing for a nation that is supposed to be always asleep.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY no doubt leaves California with keen regret, realizing, as does every one who has sojourned here long enough to get acquainted with its charm, that it is the only place in the United States worth living in. It would, with most of us, be a question very difficult to decide, whether it were more desirable to be President of the United States and compelled to live in Washington, or the humblest of citizens and free to enjoy the rare blessings of California. And doubtless Mr. McKinley, were the question now put to him, would experience the same difficulty in reaching a conclusion.

TRADES-UNIONISM in San Francisco has made a desperate attempt at suicide.

THE anti-Catholic oath which, by long usage, British sovereigns are required to take at the Royal accession, has given rise to storms of protest in Catholic communities all over the world, but it is gratifying to note that in Great Britain and the British colonies the objections that have been made to Royal declaration against certain Catholic doctrines have been mild in tone and examples of temperance in language. British Catholics know that the declaration is one of form rather than of spirit, and that they have no reason to fear by its perpetuation anything inimical to Catholic interests. While there is a strong agitation to have the oath abolished, the more intelligent of the Catholics in Britain seem disposed to accept a compromise in the way of a modification of its language.

We concur, that certain of the verbal terms in the declaration might safely and with propriety be modified, if not entirely expunged; but that annulment of the oath would open the way to a grave danger there can be no two opinions in British minds. The London "Standard" voices the sentiment of the nation when it says:

"There is no bigotry in insisting that the vast majority of the people of this country are steadily determined to conserve the arrangement known, for the sake of brevity, as the Protestant succession. The king of England is *Defensor Fidei*; and the faith which he is bound to protect against encroachments by any foreign potentate is that of the Church of England and other Protestant communions. This fundamental proposition must be laid down, even if its assertion should hurt the susceptibilities of some Roman Catholics."

It is not that the Roman Catholics of Great Britain are not to be trusted, or that their loyalty in this day is questionable; the nation, and the entire world, knows differently. The danger is that they owe allegiance to a foreign potentate, the Pope; and there is no guarantee, or any manner of safeguard, that in the generations to come, they may not be made instruments in the hands of a power not having Britain's welfare at heart.

The New York "Tribune" has some very clear thoughts in this connection. It says: "Since the great betrayal of their national faith which was undertaken by the Stuarts, they have been, not unnaturally, sensitive and suspicious, on such points, and would regard the proposed modification as a dangerous recession from sound principles. We have only to recall the violent opposition that was made by Roman Catholics a few years ago in Austria and Hungary and Spain, against the granting of civil rights to Protestants, to realize how strong on both sides religious antagonisms still remain. And deplore them as we may, we can scarcely expect to see them abolished in this generation. Even in the United States there are organized demands on the one side that we shall 'put God into the Constitution,' and on the other that the existing reference to Him shall be eliminated. But we do not think either will soon be granted." And, as showing how such ideas come to be a very part of the constitution of a country, the "Tribune," in a later article, observes:

"If the revolution of 1688 meant anything, it meant that thenceforth the British sovereign must be unquestionably Protestant; just as certainly as the sovereigns of Spain and Austria must be Roman Catholics, the sovereign of Russia a member of the Orthodox Greek Church, and the sovereign of Turkey a Mahometan. That is a part of the British Constitution, just as the requirement that the President shall be a natural-born citizen, thirty-five years old, is a part of the Constitution of the United States. It may be that some regard the latter as offensive to and an odious discrimination against our foreign-born citizens, who are probably two or three times as numerous as the Roman Catholics in the United Kingdom; nevertheless, it is not likely to be stricken from the Constitution."

And there is another side to the question—and, in our opinion, it is the darkest. Roman Catholics are taught to entertain a higher respect for, and give a more implicit obedience to, the laws of their church than to the civil laws of the country in which they may reside. Only the other day, right here in free and enlightened America, a newly-married lady was insulted by a San Rafael priest who persisted in addressing her as "Miss," for the sole reason that the marriage had been conducted by a civil authority. Now, when a religious institution—and that foreignly governed—boldly sets itself above the laws of a country, it is not to be wondered at that it should come to be regarded somewhat in the light of a menace.

That the Roman Church, notwithstanding the fact that it has in many respects kept abreast of the progress and enlightenment of the age, and is steadily contributing to the sum of human betterment and happiness, remains still very bigoted and intolerant, we will show by quoting from a recent letter addressed to Cardinal Vaughan, and bearing the signature of "Leo XIII, Pope." We cull it from "The Tablet," of March 23.

"Lastly, Catholics shou'd always pay a holy submission and obedience to the Roman See; and if its opponents seek either to disparage its authority or to sow in men's minds suspicion and distrust of its guidance, let them be boldly refuted in these words of Venerable Bede, a Doctor of the Church: 'And therefore did Blessed Peter, having confessed Christ with a true faith, and followed him with a true love, receive in a special manner the keys of the kingdom of heaven and the sovereignty of judicial power, that all the faithful throughout the world might understand that whosoever separate themselves from the unity of the faith, or from his fellowship, can neither be released from the chains of their sins nor enter the gate of the heavenly kingdom.' Now, if this means anything, it means that none can be saved except by acceptance and observance of the Catholic faith. It may all be true; we do not know. But as we are considering temporal affairs, it may be just as well, in the interest of those who believe differently, that this religious element, so emphatic and strenuous, should not be given that increase of power which would enable it to convert us against our will.

BRITISH COMMERCE NOT DECLINING.

Mr. Geo. J. S. Broomhall of the Royal Statistical Society has furnished the London papers with a tabulated statement of the annual gross exports of merchandise from the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States, as given in the Statistical Abstract of the Board of Trade, divided among the inhabitants of the respective countries during the period from 1879 to 1899, split up into three equal terms of seven years, the total result of which is that for these three periods the total exports per capita for the United Kingdom amount to more than those of the United States and Germany put together, namely, from 1879 to 1885, £8 4s. 1d.; 1886 to 1892, £8 0s. 11d.; 1893 to 1899, £7 9s.; as against the United States and Germany combined £7 19s. 7d., £7 2s. 5d. and 6 10s. 11d.

During the year 1899 British exports represented £8 2s. 6d. per capita; Germany's, £4 4s. 2d., and the United States' £3 10s. 3d.—showing that, on a per capita scale, which is the only logical and satisfactory method of dealing with such data, the Briton is not only doing more, man for man, than his two great rivals combined, but that he is steadily increasing his lead. In the foregoing the export business only has been taken into account, and, moreover, no credit has been claimed for the great preponderance of the British shipping and financial interests, in which the kingdom is facile princeps.

THE WORLD'S PRESS.

One of the greatest services which could be rendered to mankind would be done by the man who brought the real truth about the English home to our cousins in the United States. I read a good many American papers pretty regularly, and the amount of misrepresentation—to call it by no stronger word—of this country, her aims, her motives and the character of her people is simply appalling. The real American, except in the extreme West, is ready enough to be friends with his English cousin, and has a most tender affection for the old home. But his mind is poisoned by a press which is largely in the hands of professed enemies of England, and which, when it is under that sort of control, has not its equal for shameless and malignant mendacity anywhere in the world. Yet, even so, I fancy that if ever it comes to a real pinch blood will be found to be thicker than even printer's ink.—A writer in "The People," London.

The American trusts are paving the way either for free trade in the United States or a check of protective duties in Great Britain. It only requires the threatened combination of German commercial syndicates with the American industrial trusts to force the hand of Great Britain and the frequently expressed desire of the colonies to such a revision of our fiscal system as cannot fail to be enormously to the advantage of the empire.—"Express," London.

The widespread desire to give our cousin across the Channel as good as we got is, humanly speaking, the more intelligible in view of the fact that, in addition to the dregs of historic bitterness, a good deal of envy has accumulated—envy excited by the spectacle of British prosperity.—"Kolnische Zeitung."

It is only a superficial view of the Chinese situation which concludes that England is powerless against Russia because her army is occupied in South Africa. Russia is vulnerable to an English naval attack, and Japan is ready and eager to send a very effective army to support England.—"World," N. Y.

If English Roman Catholics object to a formula which attacks their deepest convictions, they, in their turn, should urge the authorities of their own church to abstain from language and conduct offensive to their Protestant fellow-countrymen.—London "Standard."

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The Anglo-American Alliance in Prophecy OR, THE PROMISES TO THE FATHERS.

By M. L. STREATOR, M. A., of Canton, Ohio, U. S. A.

THE work treats of the origin and destiny of our race, and its unity, conflict and triumph in the approaching war of nations. The chief purpose of the book is to ascertain the true philosophy and the sure consummation of history as revealed in the Bible. The ethnical covenant relates to an elect race of many nations developing according to promise into "A Company of Peoples," and "A Company of Nations," destined according to the will of God to "fill the face of the world with fruit." (Isaiah 27:6.) The race of Israel is the "heir of the world" as certainly as the nation of Israel was the heir of Palestine. The same God who promised the land of Canaan to the elect nation also promised the world to the many nations of the elect race.

The destiny of the world is involved in the destiny of Israel. This is the secret of the divine philosophy of history. "To simplify so great a subject," as stated in the book, "we should remember three things: God scattered and sifted Israel; God planted and sowed Israel; God gathers and unites Israel." We have entered into the era in which he gathers together and unites in a strong ethnical alliance his chosen people around the world. (p. 17). According to the racial covenant of promise the sons of Joseph have grown "into a multitude in the midst of the earth." (Gen. 48:16). Manasseh has become "great" as "a people" (Gen. 48:19), and "A Company of Peoples" (Gen. 28:3, 48:4 B. V.) constituting the Great Republic of the United States of America, in which is fulfilled the divine promise to the chosen people. "Their prince shall be of themselves, and their ruler shall proceed from the midst of them." (Jer. 30:21.)

Ephraim is becoming according to promise still greater in "A Company of Nations" (Gen. 35:9), ruled by kings of the race of Jacob and the house of David (Jer. 33:17), constituting the Empire of Great Britain with its loyal colonies belting the earth growing into "a multitude of nations." The promises of Jehovah, the God of Israel, in his racial covenant have not failed. "The Anglo-Saxon race is the heir to all the prophetic greatness of the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel." Not one word of divine promise will fail of its full accomplishment.

All the families of Israel are destined to be united in one universal racial alliance. "Ye shall be gathered to one another, O ye children of Israel." "Let them take counsel together" and "draw near together." (Isa. 45:20-21.)

"This is the latest and most fascinating book on the prophecies that has appeared."

—*Christian Standard, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

"We commend Mr. Streator's handsome and interesting volume to the close attention of our readers."—*The Covenant People, London, England.*

"The reading of it fascinated me more than a volume of the best romance."—*Rev. F. M. Green, Kent, Ohio.*

"Brother Streator introduces so wonderful and unexpected wealth of Scripture in support of his views that Christian believers cannot help being convinced."—*The Caster, Deshler, Ohio.*

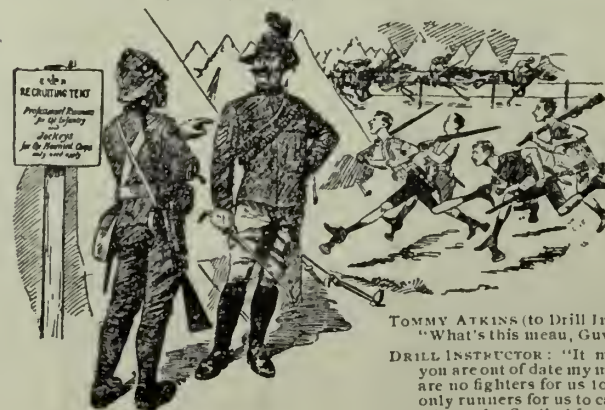
"The book is a massive volume, written by a scholarly and captivating author, a veritable Apollon, who after placing his arguments on a scriptural basis, is able to array them in their most attractive forms."—*Past and Future, London, England.*

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ARMY REFORMS—THE NEW DRILL.



From the *South African Review*.

BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

Important News not Cabled to the Daily Press.

The gold exported from the seven Australasian colonies last year showed an increase on previous years of £1,795,000.

The British Government will be asked for \$45,000,000 to start the construction of thirty-three new war vessels.

An English syndicate has purchased the Georgian Bay Canal.

The Canadian Pacific is to build a road from Grand Forks, B. C., to Republic, Wash.

It is expected that pig iron will be exported this season from Cape Breton to Great Britain.

The design for John Ruskin's tomb is a cross of the early English type, hewn out of a block of green slate.

The ladies of Port Elizabeth are going to establish a home for aged and infirm women as a memorial of Queen Victoria.

For every hundred people in Scotland in 1900 there were 3.04 births, 1.91 deaths and 0.75 marriages, says the Registrar General's report.

The Wesleyan census just taken throughout the British churches shows a total membership of 455,012—a considerable increase on the previous total.

Ladies of Durban have subscribed the sum of £500 for a memorial to the late Queen. It is proposed to present the Corporation Gallery with a life-sized portrait of her Majesty.

Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommaney has suggested to Paddington Borough Council that it should rename Bayswater road by reviving the historic name of Tyburn.

A proposal has been made by the Dean of Winchester for the erection of a reredos in the Ladye Chapel of Winchester Cathedral in memory of the late Miss Charlotte Yonge.

Another discovery of coal has been made in Kent, two new seams having been struck during boring operations at Hamstreet, near Ashford.

The "Daily News" says it learns that King Edward has bought a residence at Glynllifon, Wales, five miles from Carnarvon.

Discoveries of rich gold reefs in the Murchison Range, Northern Transvaal, have been made by a prospector during the war.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is building a train of luxuriously equipped cars for the purpose of conveying the Duke and Duchess of York and party to the coast.

The Victoria memorial statue to be erected in London is to cost \$1,000,000. The sculptor chosen to design the statue is Thomas Brock, and it will be erected in Trafalgar Square.

General Baden-Powell hopes to complete the mobilization of the Constabulary in June. Over 1000 Free State Boers, he says, have enlisted, but he is reserving 1,500 places to be filled by colonials after the disbandment of the regulars.

The King has consented to continue as patron of the National Rifle Association, and further has intimated his intention of instituting in place of the late Queen Victoria's prize, a similar one to be known as "the King's prize."

The Women's Historical Society of Toronto proposes to erect a memorial hall to Queen Victoria by means of ten-cent subscriptions, so that every woman in the city may be able to have a share in it.

New York capitalists are to spend four to five million dollars on pulp industries near Lake St. John, on the Upper Saguenay, and a Toronto company is to spend \$2,500,000 in the same industry.

The Manchester City Council has passed a resolution in favor of the purchase of Heaton Park, the seat of the Earl of Wilton, situated four miles from the city. The price asked by the vendors is £230,000.

Britain is a very much larger exporter of coal than either the United States or Germany. The total exports of the latter two countries last year were 22,000,000 tons, while those of Britain alone were 40,000,000 tons.

The London County Council has adopted the scheme for the erection of workmen's dwellings at Tottenham. The cost of dealing with the first portion of the site is estimated at £1,530,858, and 35,000 persons will be accommodated.

The Imperial authorities are carrying out an excellent scheme for restocking South Africa after the war. Stock depots are being established on Government farms in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies.

The "Evening News" of Detroit says that final arrangements have been made for the building of a steel and iron plant at Sault Ste. Marie (Ontario) which will employ 10,000 men, and be capitalised to the extent of 50,000,000 dollars.

The statement that the King will in due season hold royal functions at Holyrood is borne out by the intelligence that the ancient palace, like the adjacent Chapel Royal, is about to be renovated.

The census which has just been taken of Sydney and suburbs, comprising an area of 142 square miles, shows a population of 488,968, being an increase of 102,100 during the last decade.

American agricultural machinists are not having it all their own way in France. During the present year 1,208 English made reapers and binders have been shipped by the Bennett line from Goole to Boulogne.

The national expenditure upon intoxicating liquors in the United Kingdom in 1900, as estimated by Dr. Dawson Burns, was £160,891,718, being less by £1,271,756 than the same kind of expenditure in 1899.

There has been found in Ontario a tract of virgin soil hitherto unknown, containing 15,680,000 acres, heavily wooded and good soil for farming. It is in the districts of Nipissing and Thunder Bay.

Messrs. Short Brothers, Limited, of Sunderland, have just launched a large steamer for the American and Oriental Steamship Company. The ship, which is called the Satsuma, will trade between San Francisco and Manila. How came the Union Iron Works to be caught napping?

The War Office has completed an important scheme for the defense of the Scilly Isles. The islands are to be supplied with a number of new and powerful guns, which, in peace time, will be in charge of sixty officers and men of the Royal Garrison Artillery.

The Congregational Twentieth Century Fund is steadily progressing. It was announced at the Yorkshire Union conference that English Congregationalists had contributed to the fund £512,704, the Welch Congregationalists £53,000 and the Irish £10,000.

At a meeting of the Central Council, held at the Mansion House, it was stated that about £2,600,000 is believed to have been contributed throughout Great Britain for the purpose of relief in connection with the war down to the end of last year, and of this over a million remains unexpended.

The official statistics of the Presbyterian Church of England, which will be presented to the forthcoming meeting of the Synod, show that the membership stands this year at 76,098, against 74,541 reported last year. The strongest Presbytery is that of London, North, followed by the Presbyteries of Liverpool and Newcastle.

Private ship building (excluding Government) contracts seem to be doing well, the tonnage turned out in the United Kingdom in 1899 (last year's returns are not yet compiled) being 949,000, as against 870,608 in 1898. All the principal shipbuilding centers show a decided increase, with the exception of Belfast.

The memory of Jane Austen, the novelist, who died at Winchester in 1817, has at last been perpetuated. Her body lies in the north aisle of Winchester Cathedral beneath a plain slab. Now a stained glass window, filled with allegorical figures, has been erected in the cathedral by the novelist's admirers.

The coronation of King Edward will take place at the end of June, 1902. Westminster Abbey, according to "Truth," will be entirely closed to the public for four months prior to the event, and all services will be suspended in order to prepare the interior for the ceremony. The details of the ceremonial will be settled by a committee of the Privy Council.

The site has been selected at Barclay Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, for the landing place of the Pacific cable. It consists of 100 acres, and will be laid out as a town and cottages will be built for employes. There is a good harbor off the site; in fact, room for a whole fleet of battle ships, and it is well protected.

Alterations have been carried out upon Burns' cottage at Alloway, near Ayr, with a view to making it as nearly as possible what it was when the poet lived there. Relics and photographs will still be sold, but the sale of refreshments within the precincts has been stopped. The birthplace of the poet was visited by 50,000 persons last year.

Sir Howard Grubb of Dublin, who has made such a name for himself in constructing large and powerful telescopes and other astronomical instruments for home, colonial and other foreign governments, is likely to increase his fame by his new invention in rifle sights for military and other shooting, which will probably revolutionize the system at present in vogue.

Southborough, near Tunbridge Wells, has a theater controlled by its district council, the first year's working of which has resulted in a profit of £200. After a small sum has been deducted for expenses the profit will go in relief of the rates. The building cost £6,000, half of which was given by Sir David Salomons and the other half by the ratepayers.

The one hundredth anniversary of the naval battle which was fought off Copenhagen in 1801, between the English and the Danes, was celebrated in Copenhagen on April 2d. The city was generally decorated with flags and there was a naval and military parade. The graves of the Englishmen and Danes who fell in the engagement a century ago were decorated.

Sir Gordon Sprigg's proposal that the Colonial Premiers throughout the Empire should declare May 24 as Empire Day has met with a splendid response. It is intended to memorialise the Imperial Government to take the initiative. The Colonies would then follow on and confirm the national feast day.

The National Eisteddfod of Wales, of which the late Queen Victoria was the patron, will be held at Merthyr this year. Merthyr proposes to excel itself, and has decided to erect a substantial pavilion to accommodate 11,000 people. The "chair prize" is twenty guineas and a Bardic chair to the bard who composes the best poem of not more than 800 lines on "The Reformer."

According to a letter in the "Cape Times," four out of eight or ten men recently sentenced to death by Boer court-martial at Wolmarastad were brutally treated before the sentence was carried out. The execution was a pathetic sight, the men holding each other's hands, and being shot down one by one. Mrs. McLachlan, who had been married only two years, was bereaved by this merciless act of husband, father and brother.

A wide and comprehensive programme of sports has been arranged in connection with the Glasgow Exhibition. The fixture-list includes foot ball matches, athletic sports, swimming galas, and gymnastic contests. The ground, which belongs to the Glasgow University Athletic Club, has been made into one of the best equipped athletic enclosures in Scotland, and there is accommodation for 25,000 spectators.

The Mansion House Queen Victoria Memorial Fund now exceeds £54,000. The Clothworkers' Company has sent £1,000 and the Duke of Devonshire £500. The committee have asked Mr. T. Brock, R. A., to prepare a design for the group or groups of sculpture, including a statue of the late Queen, opposite Buckingham Palace, and four other artists to prepare designs for the treatment of the western end of the Mall. About £250,000 is wanted to carry out the scheme.

On behalf of a British syndicate a proposal has been made to the Canadian Government to construct a canal 20 feet deep from Lake Huron by way of the Ottawa river to Montreal at a cost of 65,000,000 dollars, provided the Dominion Government guarantee the interest on the bonds. The proposed route will shorten the distance between the Great Lakes and Liverpool by 387 miles as compared with the existing St. Lawrence route.

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AMERICANS AND THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

THE United States as a nation will participate in the Mr. Frederick Van Duzer, of the American Society Queen Victoria Memorial.

in London, recently wrote to the Queen Victoria Memorial Committee asking that Americans might participate in the raising of the Memorial Fund, and has received the following reply from Lord Esher, the Hon. Secretary of the Committee:

"His Majesty's Office of Works,

"Storey's Gate, Westminster, S. W.

"Dear Sir:—I have laid before the King the suggestion which you were good enough to make, that the American Society should be allowed to add a contribution to the fund for the memorial to Queen Victoria, and it is needless for me to say that his Majesty was touched by the spirit in which the offer was made on behalf of many who, though not subjects of the Crown, are united to us by blood and by ties of friendship.

"In accepting with gratitude the proposal of the American Society, may I be allowed to add that the memorial will in all probability assume a form which would permit of a clear designation for all time of the offering made in memory of the Queen by the citizens of the United States. I am, yours faithfully,
"ESHER"

In consequence of this letter an American branch of the fund has been formed, with Mr. Van Duzer as chairman, Messrs. J. S. Morgan and Co. honorary treasurers, and Mr. R. Newton Crane honorary secretary. A committee will also at once be formed in America to receive subscriptions

Popular Ballad Concert

Given by the

BRITISH AND AMERICAN UNION

Metropolitan Temple

Wednesday, June 5

At 8 o'clock, P. M. Addresses by

GEN. W. H. L. BARNES

AND JOHN HAYS HAMMOND

(Late of South Africa)

Artists and Artistes

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Reserved Seats, \$1.00

Tickets may be had of Wm. Greer Harrison, 395 California St.; Thos. Price & Son, 526 Sacramento St.; Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn, Phelan Bldg.; Thos. Cook & Son, 621 Market St.; J. J. Newbegin, Flood Bldg.; The BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN, 508 Montgomery St. Oakland: J. Lancaster, cor. Washington and 11th Sts.

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THE TUB DEPARTMENT is superior in appointment to any on the Pacific Coast, and contains 80 pure white porcelain tubs, one-half of which are in the Ladies' Department under the charge of a matron. THE SWIMMING TANK is supplied by the American Steel and Wire Co. with a constantly flowing stream of Warm Sea Water, pumped on the flood tide through a suction pipe which lies in a depth of 40 feet of water—the tidal velocity being seven miles per hour. Our Swimming Tank is emptied every night and refilled every morning with clean, pure water.

Great cleanliness is rigidly enforced throughout the whole establishment. Towels are put in boiling water after each bath, and then thoroughly washed and furnace dried.

The Crystal Baths are located on Bay Street, between Powell and Mason, North Beach (13 minutes ride on Kearny or Powell Street cars from Market Street) and can be reached from all parts of the city on ONE FARE by asking for transfers to North Beach.

JOHN FARNHAM, President and Manager

AN ENGLISH VILLAGE WITH ANGLO-AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS.

THE QUIET, picturesque village of Chalfont St. Giles, in Buckinghamshire, England, is rich in historic associations of surpassing interest to both Englishmen and Americans. Here in a quaint little cottage which has been preserved in all its original modesty and rural charm John Milton finished his immortal "Paradise Lost." When the great plague raged in London in 1665 Milton's town abode was in Jewin street, Aldersgate, and it was Thomas Ellwood who engaged this temporary dwelling in Chalfont for the blind poet. And here it was that Ellwood prevailed upon him to undertake the scarcely less famous sequel, "Paradise Regained." Some few years ago a fund was raised to purchase the cottage for a Milton Memorial, and a board of trustees have undertaken the charge of its preservation. Here relics connected with the poet and other objects of historic interest will find a permanent abiding place.

Chalfont is full of Puritan memories. The famous old mansion, the Vache, belonged to the Fleetwoods, one of whom signed Charles I's death warrant and died in America, while another, General Fleetwood, married Cromwell's daughter Bridget, the widow of Ireton. At the Stone, another old mansion, Cromwell slept after the battle of Aylesbury.

The early Quakers, or "Friends," had local connections with Chalfont, and in the burial ground of the old meeting house, built about 1688, lie the bones of William Penn, the famous Quaker founder of Pennsylvania. The tiny chapel is approached by a lonely by-road, which climbs a hill and discloses the precious relic in the valley beneath. Attached to it is the house where the caretaker and his wife reside. A wicket gate admits to the burial ground, fringed by trees and studded here and there by rounded grass knolls that mark where the early Friends lie. The society long abjured the use of tombstones, and it is only of recent years that the dozen or so of headstones bearing names and dates were placed at such graves as could be identified from the registers.

William Penn, the record shows, was buried here in 1718. The other stones bear the names of his wives and children, several members of the Pennington family, one of whom, Isaac Pennington, suffered great persecutions for his opinions, and Thomas Ellwood, Milton's secretary.

Many attempts have been made to remove the remains of Penn. Rich Pennsylvanians who visit the hallowed spot in the summer have often expressed a desire to get the bones of their founder across the Atlantic. A former caretaker some seventeen years ago used to boast that he had been offered a large sum to permit the bones to be "snatched" some dark night, but he stood firm. Offers have also been made openly and aboveboard to purchase the old Quaker Meeting House, the graves, bones and all, and thus make a clean sweep of the whole place. Finally, the American authorities tried through the Home Secretary to get permission for the removal of the precious relics. All these attempts, overt and secret, failed, the trustees of the Quaker burial ground declining to part with their charge. But Chalfont St. Giles is still suspicious and ever alert. Only recently a well-dressed stranger was discovered by the caretaker digging up Penn's grave in the dead of night. Finding himself observed the marauder fled and has successfully evaded capture. The county police now have a "point" in the lonely hollow at which several of them meet in the night.

The people of Chalfont say, and say rightly, that if Americans wish to worship at the shrines of their ancestors they must come to England.

FRANK WARD.

NOTE.—Our frontispiece shows the cottage which Milton occupied in Chalfont St. Giles.

Those three pro-Boer editors at the Cape are uncommonly lucky to be British subjects, says "The People." If they had belonged to any other nation and had been convicted of the same offense, it would have been a case of setting the backs of all three of them to a wall and recommending them to the attention of a firing party. The excuse given by one of them that he promulgated a hideous slander upon British soldiers "in order to give the military authorities an opportunity of denying it," simply adds insult to injury. To no other court in the world except a British one would he have dared to make this impudent defense.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS AND CHEAP FARES.

A New Zealand correspondent writes to the "London Times" under date of January: "You will be very interested to know that in connection with great railway reforms which the Hon. J. G. Ward, Postmaster-General and Minister for Railways, has been effecting in this colony, they have so far worked out magnificently. On June 24th of last year the passenger fares were reduced to an amount that the department estimated would result in a loss of £75,000 per annum. When I tell you that the reductions made by Mr. Ward amounted to 35 per cent upon the then rates you will see that the departure was a very bold one. However, the result of the reductions up to date is a wonderful record. The passengers carried have increased by 461,370, season tickets have increased by 11,270 and the revenue has increased by £10,637, so that you will see that, for the seven months since the reduced fares were in operation, instead of losing £75,000 for the twelve months, we have increased our revenue by £10,637."

A TEETOTAL EXPERIMENT.

A Southend publican is having a lively innings at present, at the instance of a local clergyman. The rev. gentleman recently sent the inn-keeper the following document:

"Sowing the seed of a lingering pain,
Sowing the seed of a maddened brain,
Sowing the seed of eternal shame—
Oh! what will the harvest be?"

"On behalf of the workers among the children at a special mission, I am offering £2 per annum to any publican who will allow a cardboard with the above verse upon it behind their bar (size of board 3ft. by 1ft.), and will in return give any publican an advertisement in St. Paul's Churchyard of the same size."

The publican undertook to exhibit the verse on condition that the clergyman would hang a placard in his church above the pulpit containing the following: "Good bottled ales and stout, 2s. 6d. a dozen."

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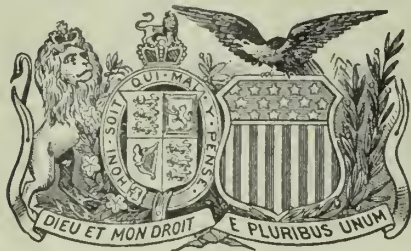
\$80 for a Little of Our Lady Readers' Spare Time

In order to interest our lady readers in our effort to build up the circulation of the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN to its fullest possible limit in every city, town and hamlet on the Pacific Coast, we have decided to offer, as a premium, to the lady sending us the largest number of new prepaid yearly subscriptions during the six months commencing January 1, 1901, and ending June 30, 1901, a magnificent, latest improved, new

SINGER SEWING MACHINE

Now, the Singer sewing machine stands in no need of recommendation from any one, it enjoys a world-wide reputation of being the finest piece of mechanism of its kind ever invented, but even with Singers there is a "best," and we propose to give away, free of any cost whatsoever, the very best machine that the Singer people have. The article we offer is the seven-drawer, cabinet-table, maple machine—the handsomest, simplest and most efficient of all the various kinds of Singers. Its cash price is \$80. Send for explanatory circular and subscription forms.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN UNION.



A LARGE gathering of members of the Union and their friends had the pleasure of listening to a most able address by Mr. Geo. W. Dickie in Academy of Sciences Hall, on the 1st inst., the occasion being the regular monthly open meeting of the Union. Mr. Dickie's lecture was on "Britain and America Industrially," with particular reference to the industry of shipbuilding. Mr. Dickie is one of the head men in the engineering department of the Union Iron Works and his views are the result of practical experience. Shipbuilding, in his opinion, is "the industry that in the near future will be the field of a great rivalry between the two great English-speaking nations, for the nation that has the most success in the shipyards and engine shops will be the most successful nation on the ocean." Mr. Dickie finds the industrial army here far from equal to the requirements, and sees in the labor conditions now prevailing a serious drawback to our industrial development. He advanced some suggestions for an improvement in the relations of capital and labor, the wisdom of which was apparent.

The Directors of the Union deeming it a public service to give the widest possible publicity to Mr. Dickie's observations, have decided to publish the address in pamphlet form and distribute copies among the audience at the concert on June 5th, and in other ways.

Wm. Greer Harrison presided over the meeting and in his introductory remarks ridiculed the contention of the newspapers that Great Britain's commerce is declining and that the tax of 4 cents on each \$5 is bankrupting the nation. Announcing the concert to be given in Metropolitan Temple on the evening of June 5th, he said that General W. H. L. Barnes would pay a tribute to the late Queen, and that John Hays Hammond, the noted South African mining magnate, who is now in San Francisco, had kindly consented to appear and tell the gathering the truth about the origin of the trouble with the Boers. Dr. D'Evelyn followed with some stirring thoughts on British and American unity. During the evening vocal selections were rendered by Miss Veaco, Mrs. R. M. Boynes and Mrs. Raymond Brace. Miss Martha Davis gave some excellent pianoforte solos.

There will be no open meeting in June, the concert in Metropolitan Temple supplanting it. The following committee have the affair in charge: A. E. Acklom, chairman; Prof. Thos. Price, G. A. Wright, J. J. Newbegin, T. Pennington, H. T. Roberts, Joseph Nash, V. P. Sollom, F. D. Brandon, J. Jenkin, J. T. Fare, A. E. Stokes, Prof. H. T. Ardley, G. C. Woodward, E. J. Martin,

C. B. Sedgwick, and the following committee of ladies: Mrs. J. B. Macnamara, Miss Whitaker, Mrs. R. Hewitt, and Mrs. Dane.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

On account of increased membership, it is satisfactory to note that it has become necessary to secure more commodious headquarters. Until further notice the general monthly meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary B. and A. U., will be held in Red Men's Hall, 320 Post street, at 2:30 P. M. This organization is formed for the purpose of aiding and assisting in every possible way the interests of the B. and A. U. and to provide a medium whereby the women residing in California of British or American birth may be brought into more friendly relations with each other. Ladies of both nationalities are cordially invited to join. For further particulars address Corresponding Secretary, Woman's Auxiliary B. and A. U., Red Men's Hall, 320 Post street.

President, Mrs. J. B. Macnamara; first vice-president, Mrs. W. Greer Harrison; second vice-president, Mrs. M. R. Hewitt; recording secretary, Mrs. J. J. Davis; corresponding secretary, Miss Wilding; treasurer, Mrs. Hufferdine.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The annual election of officers took place on the 7th inst. with the following result: President, Wm. Balnaves; first vice president, F. D. Brandon; second vice-president, J. N. Odell; treasurer, A. F. Chambers. For the Board of Directors and the Board of Relief the members placed in nomination at the last meeting were unanimously elected. The financial statement for the year ending April 30, 1901, gives the total receipts as \$4405.22. The sum of \$2899.61 was expended in relief; general expenses were \$930.75; \$151.25 was contributed to the Victoria Funeral Service Fund, leaving a balance of \$423.61 in the treasury. The total number of cases investigated and acted upon was 1495; upwards of 2500 others visited the office seeking assistance but had to be refused for want of funds. Employment was found for 102 persons; 40 were sent to work in the country; 33 were sent to the Society's physicians, and 255 were supplied with medicines.

That the Society has done an enormous amount of good since its organization in 1865, the Secretary's books attest. No fewer than 72,697 applicants have been given temporary aid; employment has been secured for 10,152 and 4061 have been assisted to join their friends. During the 36 years the sum of \$84,167 has been spent in relief.

The ballad concert given April 30th under the direction of Mr. Wallace A. Sabin in aid of the Society's funds was a gratifying success, though the inclement weather kept away many who had purchased seats. The numbers were well chosen and superbly rendered and every one present enjoyed the rare musical treat. The violin selections by Kathleen Parlow, a little Canadian girl of 10, were particularly good.

The executants were: vocal — Mrs. Dexter, Mrs. Birmingham, Mr. Alger-

non Aspland, Mr. Van Lingham; pianoforte — Mr. Arthur Fickenschner; violin — Miss Kathleen Parlow; accompanist — Mr. Wallace A. Sabin.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH RIFLES.

The American and British Rifles gave its first Camp Concert on the 2d inst. in the Mechanics' Pavilion annex, to a large audience. Distinguished professional and amateur talent rendered a good musical and dramatic program, under the direction of Mr. Al Bentley, the numbers being: Vocal solo, "The Deathless Army," by Dr. A. Sykes; cornet and flute solos by Mr. Higginson; vocal selections, R. W. Jones; coster songs, Al Bentley; native song, J. B. Macnamara; "Soldiers of the King," J. H. Coates; "Simon, the Cellarer," Mr. Ewart of Chicago; "Jack's Yarn," Mr. Martin; "Asleep in the Deep," H. R. Carles; vocal, J. B. Brown; vocal, Horace Hanna; pianoforte, Prof. Schlott.

At this, its first reception, the Rifles gained a reputation for hospitality, the guests being regaled with a choice collation midway in the proceedings. Quartermaster Cardall, Sergeant-Major Hennessy and Private J. M. Pointon had charge of the commissariat and fed the multitude with commendable dispatch and thoroughness. Color-Sergeant Coates, who was in full uniform, contributed an English plum pudding, which was much appreciated. Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn of the Staff Board, related a thrilling reminiscence of Talana Hill, that heroic episode of the first Boer war which covered Yule and his men with undying glory. He then proceeded to define the purposes of the A. and B. R., saying that its charter could be crystalized into the one sentence "Good will among brethren." With the good feeling now existing between the American and British youth, there was no reason, said the doctor, why the Rifles should not shortly be 1000 strong in this city.

The officers of the Rifles are as follows: Major Fallon, commanding 1st battalion; Major F. W. D'Evelyn, surgeon. Company A—Captain, Monroe P. Seeley; 1st lieutenant, C. E. Peacock; sergeant, T. Fossey. Company B—Captain W. G. Wright, 2d lieutenant, R. P. Girdwood; sergeant, H. Musgrave. Staff officers—1st lieutenant, M. A. Nathan, adjutant; 1st lieutenant, Edward H. Cardall, quartermaster; 1st lieutenant, J. B. Macnamara, chief of ordnance. Non-Commission Staff—Sergeant-Major, W. H. Hennessy; color-sergeant, J. H. Coates.

THE WORLD'S MERCHANT MARINE

In the short space of twenty-six years, the transportation capacity of the world's merchant marine has increased 250 per cent.

The relative position of the principal flags in the fall of 1900 was:

Country	Steamers	Sailing Vessels	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
England	11,859,000	2,513,000	14,372,000
Germany	2,169,000	551,000	2,720,000
United States	1,183,000	1,360,000	2,543,000
Norway	769,000	898,000	1,667,000
France	1,060,000	341,000	1,401,000

Britain owns considerably more than half of all the steamers in the world. In the building of ships, she makes a still better showing. British shipyards work in a very large measure for foreign countries.

A New Mecca for Americans.

(London Daily Mail.)

WHILE it is both flattering and satisfactory to know that a large and ever-increasing sum of American money finds its way annually into Stratford-on-Avon and other centers of historic interest in Great Britain, one cannot but marvel at the almost total absence of patronage shown by Americans toward Great and Little Brington, the two picturesque and old-fashioned Northamptonshire hamlets wherein lived, died and are buried generations of the ancestors of the "father" of the world's greatest and most prosperous Republic.

In mitigation, however, it may be said that, up to within the last few years, but little authentic information was obtainable respecting the English branches of the Washington genealogical tree by reason principally of the exhaustive but nevertheless unfruitful search for traces of the parents of the two Virginia emigrants—the Rev. Lawrence Washington and his wife Amphillis. From 1791, when Sir Isaac Heard first started this interesting genealogical inquiry, up to 1892, when Mr. Henry F. Waters was able to convert his "theory of identity" into an indisputable fact, few questions of a similar nature have excited keener controversy than that of "the cradle of the Washingtons." And it may safely be added that more "authentic solutions" have certainly never been advanced than those embraced in the unraveling of this ancient and honorable lineage.

But the old order changeth. The present year will find the old church of St. Mary's, Great Brington, Northamptonshire (wherein repose the ancestors of the man who helped so much



The Washington Church, Great Brington, England.

to make America what she is to-day), echoing to the footfall of many a devoted and wealthy pilgrim.

At Brington may be seen, in good preservation, numerous tombs of the Washingtons and Washington House, wherein lived several generations of the family, including the parents of the two emigrants. This old-fashioned, thatched building, of ancient date, was first occupied by the Washingtons in 1606, when, after serious reserves, Lawrence Washington, the then reigning lord of Sulgrave Manor, some fifteen miles distant, migrated with his wife and family to Brington. He then restored the building, which was in a very dilapidated condition, and, to commemorate the event, placed the stone which is still to be seen over the doorway of the house.

In their tribulations, which lasted for many years, the Washingtons were comforted and greatly assisted by the Spencers of Althorp, with whom they claimed blood relationship, and whose descendant (in the person of the present Earl Spencer, K. G.) still owns the whole of the surrounding property. From 1610 to 1622 the cottage was occupied by Robert Washington and his wife Elizabeth, who, having no children of their own, had adopted Amy, a daughter of the elder brother Lawrence. Upon their decease, in March, 1622, within nine days of each other, the house was occupied by their nephew, the Rev. Lawrence Washington, with his family of five children, composed of three daughters and two sons, the latter being the two emigrants who settled in Virginia in 1657.

The first British newspaper to make its appearance in the present reign was "Central London," on March 23d.

AS TO THE CONDUCT OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

NEVER has a war been fought in so civilized a manner. English politics may be false, but the English soldiery is absolutely honest and brave."

So writes, in "My Experiences of the Boer War," which is published by Messrs. Longmans, Count Sternberg, an Austrian officer, a friend of Villebois, who fought side by side with Cronje and De Wet, who saw the struggle between Boer and Briton with his own eyes.

In passage after passage he extols the valor and stubbornness of the British soldier, giving the lie to such traducers as Archibald and Turner.

The following passage may be taken as his conclusion: "No Continental army would have done better than the English with the same or even greater numbers, and I personally doubt if as regards practical equipment, technical smartness and readiness a Continental army would have done so well."

If there are any lingering doubts of the conduct of the British forces during the African war, they will surely be dispelled by the testimony of the Mother-General at Nazareth House. That Roman Catholic lady states of the British soldiers: "Our sisters in various parts of the colony, who have come a great deal in contact with the military of all ranks, state that they never can say enough in tribute to their courtesy, politeness and good behavior at all times."

And in the same high praise an Australian, who filled a responsible position during the deportation of Boer non-combatants from their farms, writes to the "London Times" as follows: "My experiences extend over a period of ten months, and during that time, although calling at nearly every farm on the line of march to make inquiries as to whether there had been any cruelty, I have never on any single occasion received an answer in the affirmative. In May last Rundle's fellows were beating up De Wet, Olivier and Prinsloo into the Caledon Valley. At that time the men were practically starving. Any other army would have just commandeered any food that came in its way. This was not the case with Rundle's troops, the 'Starving Eighth,' as they were called. The men were rationed on one biscuit and a half a day. They were almost too weak to carry their equipment, were only half-clothed and altogether their sufferings were terrible. Yet they had to pay Mr. Stead's 'ill-treated women' 2s. and 1s. 6d. a loaf for bread, which left a profit to the seller of 1s. 6d or 1s., according to the loaf. Poor beggars, how my heart used to bleed for them in those days, as I watched them training along in the blinding heat of a noonday, sore, ragged, hungry and thirsty, often in a worse condition than the beasts in the field, but too proud to complain.

"The troops were forbidden to go near a farm while on the march, and police were stationed at various points to carry this order into effect while the convoy passed. No one at any time was allowed to bring bread or any other foodstuff away from a farm without having a written receipt from the owner. On asking one Boer woman whom I knew particularly well if she had any instances of cruelty to report, she said: "Oh, I am so glad when the English soldiers come, they pay me so well; but for goodness sake do keep those wicked colonials away. I am terrified of them." The reason of the good woman's terror was the fact that the wicked colonial only paid 1s. for a chicken where Tommy paid 1s. 6d. This same woman told me that she was making £10 clear profit a week from the sale of bread alone.

"The laws with regard to looting were terribly severe. One would think looting would be encouraged in wartime, enabling the men as it does to obtain extra food, and giving them some encouragement to put up with their other privations. But I honestly believe, after ten months' experience, that the Boer women look on the British soldier as the most simple, manly and kind example of a warrior and a man. They have told me as much."

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TALES—CURIOUS AND COMIC.

An Irishman who wished to go to America shipped on board a vessel as a sailor. During the voyage across the Atlantic a friend of his, who was also a sailor, died. Pat had known him in the old country. It is the custom when a person dies at sea to sew the body up in a sack, hang a weight to it to make it sink, and drop it overboard with a prayer. Well, when O'Rourke died they had no shot to weight it with, so they had to put in two or three big lumps of coal instead. Pat was there to see the last of his friend. When the sack was lowered into the water Pat said, with tears in his eyes:

"Oi always knew O'Rourke to be a bad man, and I often towld him where he was goin' phin he doid, but I didn't think he'd have to take his own coal wid him."

* * *

When the British army occupied Kroonstadt, a man called Kelly, a British subject, was among those left in the town. He had worked some years before in the mines at Johannesburg, and had, like many others, taken his pay partly in cash, partly in script, of the company he worked for. For years the mine yielded so little that no dividends were paid. After a time Kelly got discouraged with working so hard for these nicely-engraved but unmarketable pieces of paper, and left. His wife used the share-certificates, together with pictures from illustrated papers, for papering the walls of their two-roomed cottage. Things were very bad with Kelly before and during the war. Indeed, the pinch of starvation was felt, and his only child died. It was one of the C. I. V.'s who noticed Kelly's strange wallpaper, and called his attention to the fact that the mine was now one of the most valuable in the world, and each of these shares worth over £200.

* * *

"Among her late Majesty's subjects," writes a correspondent of the "Telegraph," "is one, I trust still alive, who heard of her Majesty's accession in a manner and in circumstances certainly unique. Mr. H——, who, with his wife, are residents in the neighborhood of Quebec, where, by the way, they live in the midst of a miniature forest p'anted by Mr. H—— himself, told me the story two years ago, when we were fellow passengers to Canada. 'My father,' he said, 'was a shipowner of Glasgow, and when I was quite a lad I went a voyage in a sailing ship to the West Indies. We had a very long passage of seventy days home; our drinking water was nearly exhausted and was filthy, our biscuits ran rancid about the table. At last we neared land off the coast of Ireland, and fell in with a fishing smack. 'Have you any newspapers?' shouted our skipper. 'Faith, I have, and if you'll lower a bucket I'll send you some up.' We hauled at the bucket and found it full of new potatoes. 'Newspapers,' I said, 'roared the captain; 'Its news we want.' 'I thought ye said 'new praties,' was the reply; I can tell you the news. King William's dead, and Quane Victoria is King of England.' And that," added Mr. H——, 'was the first tidings I received of the accession of her Majesty to the Throne.'"

* * *

Mr. Ramsey Danvers, the actor, was playing in a farcical comedy at Leeds. In the midst of one of the most laughter-moving and bustling scenes of the piece, he distinctly heard some educated person at the wing say: "Khartoum has fallen! Gordon is murdered! Too late—too late!" Mr. Danvers was so much startled that, experienced actor as he was, he could not refrain from stopping the business of the scene, and saying to the large audience: "I hear, with deep and profound sorrow, that Khartoum has fallen, and that the lion-hearted and heroic Gordon has been murdered!"

There was a deep murmur, and from that moment the piece was simply walked through, for people kept going out, and they did not return.

Then came a shock to the actor. He could not find a single soul on the stage of the theatre who would admit having said one single word about Gordon, or about having heard any such news. And all the people behind denied that any stranger had been on or near the stage. But the confirmation came soon after. The most curious part of the story as it was told at the time was that the news was said positively to have arrived at the Central Telegraphic Office itself after the hour at which it was announced from the stage. Neither the actor nor his friends could ever clear up the mystery.—Answers.

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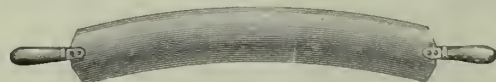
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A GERMAN OFFICER ON THE WAR.

THE London Times has been favored with a letter from a German officer who served with the Boers, and who is now prisoner in Ceylon. It is interesting in that it throws a powerful side-light on the war, and in that the observations are those of one who has seen both sides, and who has, in opposition to an original prejudice, reached a conclusion. We have space only for a few paragraphs:

"When there was an attack planned, the Germans always were sent to the most dangerous positions, and were used especially to protect the little guns, which were opposed to such a terrible concentrated artillery fire, and the Boers were not able to stand that.

"I am very sorry to say that lots of the Boers were awful cowards during those days, and I pity the brave General Botha, who had to send them so repeatedly back to their positions. There were also lots of Boers who were praying the whole day instead of fighting, and their officers were, perhaps, the best prayers and preachers, but certainly the worst fighters. Whereas, I must confess that the English, although they were headed by very bad generals very often, behaved like good soldiers and finally defeated the greatest difficulties. The English infantry is splendidly brave and rather skillful, they are good shots too. Tommy Atkins is a wonderful merry good-hearted chap, always full of fun and good spirits, and he behaves very kind towards the prisoners. They invited the German officers to their smoking concerts on board the Catalonia, which brought us to India. When I was captured an English colonel, who was rather haughty, asked me which English general I thought the best, whereupon I instantly answered, 'Tommy Atkins.' Now they were looking to me very much astonished not knowing what I meant to say by it, and I had to explain to them that the Boers fear nobody else as the English infantry. For, in spite of the great mistakes the English generals so often made, Tommy Atkins is always going on bravely and doesn't care if hundreds of his fellow-soldiers are killed in the action. The English officers are also good, brave fellows."

After describing the battle of Spion Kop, in which engagement he was seriously wounded, the writer goes on to say: "I was awakened by a Boer, who had found me lying among a couple of slain, and who tried to pull out my long boots, thinking I was dead. I was plundered out in a fair way. My money, watch, military papers, and photos, gone. I don't know who did it, but I am dead certain the Boers may have done it sooner than the English, for I have seen them plundering my friend Lieut. von B——, and another, Lieut. G—— C——; the latter was a young Swedish Dragoon.

"After having been wounded at Lindley and at Rhenoster River, I was sent to reorganize the forces of the command of the brave —, but as we could not get money from this rotten Government, as that scoundrel — stole the whole money and prohibited us to see the President by spreading lies about us, the plan failed, and I went with artillery reinforcements to Natal. Now came a general breakdown. High treason was made by the cowardly Boers, as nobody will think it to be possible. I was disgusted with this kind of war. They blackguarded each other, and especially the foreigners, in a most terrible way. Each general or commandant was jealous of the other. They gave us splendid positions without trying earnestly to defend them. They laid down their arms by hundreds and thousands. When they lost a position by their stupidity and the brave behaviour of the English they said some one, and, of course, a damned foreigner, must have betrayed them. When I said for example: 'Either you all take up arms again and fight to the last, defending your wonderful positions, or you better lay down your arms all at once instead of going to your homes, then I was called an Englishman. For they often ran away from commando and kept quiet and said to the English they would not fight any more, but when those now thought the district was pacified then they took up arms again and looted what they could get. They don't know anything about word of honor or oath. They put white flags upon their houses and fired in the neighborhood of them. The English were far too lenient at the beginning of the war, and therefore they are now in the opposite extreme. You should have seen the flourishing Natal how it was laid waste by the Boers. This looting instinct in them is far greater than the fighting one.

"At Dalmanutha they put their gun 'Long Tom,' upon a hill top and built a strong intrenchment, so that it could be

seen for miles. The English found, of course, very soon the position of this gun and covered it with some lyddites. The Boers lost the battle because their position was too long and thin, and because some commandos didn't come to their assistance. Now they said that somebody had given up the position of 'Long Tom,' and so betrayed their army. You would not believe when I tell you that they said it was I who gave this position to the English. Although I had not seen the gun at Dalmanutha, although I have come out from Germany with my own money, although I have fought for them, I can say sometimes with distinction, although I have been wounded five times for them, although I said in the council of war which preceded that battle that the English would not attack the left wing but the right one, where they attacked indeed, although I came wounded to that council, and still fighting without going into hospital, although I was sent after that council by General Botha to his brother to give him an order that he should attack the English with his army which stood near Wakkerstroom, although I saved with my fire an officer of the foreign corps in Carolina whose horse was shot, although all these things were speaking for me, they believed that I had betrayed their position, or at least they said so. A fortnight after the battle of Dalmanutha I was caught by the English near — Station. We were sent then to Ceylon. The Gloucester regiment, very brave soldiers and really very decent officers, brought us. We had a very good time on board indeed. I felt quite comradely and homely among them, and I will never forget their kindness. Ceylon is a lovely island, but we see only too little of it, being kept in the enclosure of a camp.

"I will never again give my services to such a rotten Republic as the Transvaal is. There is more treason among the Boers than among any other nation upon earth. On board of the English ship, when those blackguards said the worst things about each foreigner who had come out to fight for them, we German officers stopped that business by putting them before the English authorities and forced them to say on their oath if they had said the truth about us. Now, of course, they gave in and said they had not meant it in that way. You will kindly excuse my bad English, but I only picked it up during the war."

FIGHTING MAC'S JUBILEE.

Major-General Hector MacDonald has entered upon his fiftieth year, having been born on April 13, 1852. He had served nearly ten years as a private and non-commissioned officer when he received a Second Lieutenant's commission in the Ninety-second in January, 1880. In the course of his distinguished career he has served in Afghanistan, the Transvaal campaign of 1881 and repeatedly in the Sudan.

General MacDonald is, in some ways, the most striking figure in the King's army, and the King is proud of him. "How is it we have not met before?" the King, when he was Prince of Wales, is said to have asked "Fighting Mac." "Pardon me, sir, I think we have," said MacDonald. "Where can that have been?" asked the Prince, and Hector MacDonald was not ashamed to say that he had acted as sentry outside the Prince's tent in India. King Edward, who always does the right thing at the right moment, then did and said a gracious thing. Holding out his hand, he said: "General MacDonald, you were doing sentry-go in 1875, and now you are a General in the British army. I am proud to have met you."

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THE CRICKET SEASON.

The cricket season of 1901 bids fair to be the most interesting that we have had in California for several years. The California Cricket Association now includes seven clubs in its membership, of which six are really active, with full elevens. The California Cricket Club, of which E. G. Sloman, H. H. Cookson, Arthur Dickinson, and other well-known cricketers were members, has paid its fee for membership in the Association during the present year, but there seems little chance of its putting a team into the field. Indeed, several of the best players of the California team are included in the roll of the Santa Cruz County Cricket Club, which evidently intends to make a vigorous effort to capture the pennant for this year. There are, therefore, two city clubs (the Alameda and Pacific) and four country clubs among the competitors for the championship. Of the four country clubs two are in Lake County, one at Sacramento and the fourth at Santa Cruz. San Jose has not been able to get together an eleven for the last two or three years, and several of the Citrus Colony cricketers of Placer County are playing this year with the Sacramento team. The schedule of matches issued by the Association includes nineteen events, sixteen of which are for the Pennant, to be presented by Mr. Edward Brown, President of the Association, to the club making the highest percentage during the season. The remaining three are "Young America versus Old England," trials of skill between those cricketers who learned the game in Great Britain or her Colonies, and boys of American birth who acquired their knowledge in this country. Two matches last year under this title excited great interest, both being won by Young America.

Up to the time of writing two Pennant matches have been played—Alameda versus Pacific on April 21st, and Alameda versus Sacramento on May 5th, both resulting in easy victories for the Alameda team.

The match set down on the schedule for Sunday, May 12th, was Pacific versus Santa Cruz, but the visit of His Majesty, Bill McKinley, to California necessitated the deferring of the match till Decoration Day, as the loyal subjects of the American Crown had to be in Santa Cruz on the 12th to do obeisance to their Great White Father.

The cricketers at Keswick have found themselves unable to get up a team this year, several of their best players having gone away, and a fire having destroyed their equipment.

The cricketers of Burnsville Valley and Lakeport, who have not visited San Francisco since 1895, expect to come down this year, to try conclusions with the city cricketers on their home grounds.

During the season the Pacific team will journey to Sacramento and to Santa Cruz, and the Alameda eleven will pay visits to the same cities. The Sacramento and Santa Cruz elevens will come to Alameda for their games against each other, and also to meet the Alameda and Pacific elevens.

There is likely to be a period of quiescence in Southern California, as the

energetic secretary of the Los Angeles Cricket Club, H. Wilfrid Walker, is now in the Samoan Islands on a butterfly and plant hunting expedition.

The officers of the California Cricket Association are: Edward Brown, president; Captain J. Metcalfe, R. B. Hogue, W. S. McGavin, H. V. Keeling and J. F. Coope, vice-presidents; Arthur Inkersley, secretary and treasurer. The Association added an extra vice-president this year, from a desire to give recognition to the two outside clubs nearest to San Francisco—the Sacramento Cricket Club and the Santa Cruz County Club. As long as the Citrus Colony Cricket Club was a member of the Association the late A. E. Coates was a vice-president, and for several years past H. V. Keeling of Lakeport has held a like office.

ARTHUR INKERSLEY.

THE MERRALLS MILL IN DEMAND.

The Merralls Mill Company of San Francisco are working night and day to fill orders that are so rapidly coming in upon them for their Improved Rapid Crushing Stamp Mills. They are building these mills of various weight stamps, from 1000 pounds to 1500 pounds. Within the last month they have shipped and are building the following mills:

Two three stamp mills, 1200 pound stamps, triple discharge, for Tracy N. Stebbins & Co., of Ballarat, Inyo County, Cal. This is a duplicate order—the same parties having had before two mills of the same size and weight.

Four three-stamp mills quadruple discharge, 1200 pound stamps, for the Shasta Mining Company, of Shasta County, Cal. These mills will have a capacity of 200 tons.

Two three-stamp mills, 1000 pound stamps, triple discharge, for the Century Mining Company, of Salt Lake City, Utah, John T. White, Manager. This is also a duplicate order, as the company have a three-stamp mill of the same kind now running.

Three three-stamp mills, 1200 pound stamps, triple discharge, for the Zubiate Mining Company of Torres, Sonora, Mexico, D. R. Oliver, President, Mills Bldg, San Francisco.

Two three-stamp mills, 1200 pound stamps, triple discharge, for the Golden Trout Mining Company, of Lumpkin, Butte County, Cal., and the Merralls Mill Company has also received a requisition from them to remodel their old style ten-stamp mill, by substituting the Merralls mortar in place of the old style mortar.

Two three-stamp mills, 1000 pound stamps, triple discharge, for the Wilbur-Womble Mining Company of Hodson, Calaveras County.

Three three-stamp mills, 1200 pound stamps, quadruple discharge, for the Guanajuatillo Mining Company of Ojo Caliente, Zacatecas, Mex.

Besides these mills, the feeders, and appurtenances generally, will be furnished by the Merralls Mill Company.

SHELL MOUND IN FINE CONDITION.

The damage to the buildings at Shell Mound Park, caused by the recent fire, has been fully repaired, and this popular bay resort is now in finer condition than ever before. A new and larger dancing pavilion has been erected and numerous improvements made. Many of the arbors and rustic retreats have been renovated, and the grounds as a whole have undergone a distinct change for the better. In the avenues new trees are to be noticed. The shooting range, always one of the best on the Coast is now twice its former size, and access to it has been made easier. The National Bunds, from all parts of the United States, will congregate there for a ten days' shooting carnival, July 14-23, and it promises to be an event which will attract to Shell Mound thousands of lovers of the sport from all quarters.

Captain L. Siebe, the popular proprietor of the resort, is at present giving his entire attention to the property, and perfecting arrangements for the reception of the thousands of visitors who flock there on such occasions as the Caledonian Games, May 30th, and the Thistle Club's grand gathering July 4th.

IN HONOR OF ST. GEORGE.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY, April 23d, was appropriately celebrated in this city with a banquet given under the auspices of Pickwick Lodge, Sons of St. George, H. J. Ford presiding. The gathering was both large and representative, and the literary and musical exercises were of the highest order. The British and American national anthems were the opening numbers, following which was a lengthy programme of toasts and responses, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. Responding to the toast, "St. George, the Patron Saint," Mr. Wm. Greer Harrison said: "There is no reason why any Englishman or Irishman or Scotchman or Welshman should not become an American citizen. But, having said that and paid my respects to the great flag which yields its protection to us, and to the great country which acts as our host, let me say that you have always made a fatal error in not asserting the fact that you are British-born people. You have allowed every nationality in the city of San Francisco to assert itself; you have sat still and been neglected and forgotten. But I may say, ladies and gentlemen, that you will be neglected and forgotten no longer. The 13,000, mostly gentle-folks, who a short time ago, assembled on a memorable occasion, opened the eyes of the people of San Francisco to the strength and dignity of the character of the British people resident in this city. The politicians of San Francisco have recognized that there is a big moral force here, and when in future, they seek to insult through political trickery the land from which we came, they will not be permitted to do it. There is already a radical change in the tone and temper of San Francisco since that memorable occasion. It rests with you to maintain the position which you have acquired, and refuse to be sat upon. It is not English to be ashamed of your country. Don't let that false impression remain any longer in San Francisco, and whether we are citizens or not, remember that when a man marries his wife he does not forget his mother; and the man who has ceased to love the land which gave him birth is not worthy of citizenship in any land. Why should any Englishman be ashamed to proclaim from the topmost hill in this fair city, "Yes, I was born under the British flag." The whole world has had to acknowledge the power, the glory, the strength and the greatness of the British people. Why should you or I fear to acknowledge our native land? By choice you have added another flag, and you will show both love and loyalty to the flag which you have adopted—but never forget as long as you live the flag that Victoria honored.

Mr. Harrison's remarks were received with vociferous applause, and President Ford observed, "After that glorious speech I am sure we all feel proud to have been born British subjects, and that it is an honor to have such a man speak for us."

The next toast was "The Sons and Daughters of St. George," coupled with the names of Charles Pope for Pickwick Lodge, Wm. Witts for Burnaby, and Mrs. Alice Creba for the Daughters.

Mr. Pope said that Mr. Harrison had lately presided at a lecture on the subject of "Wild Animals," and supposed that on this occasion he was studying the habits of such creatures by coming to see the Lions feed. Pickwick was one of the most energetic of Lodges, in fact, he might say that by comparison, there was one Lodge and that was Pickwick, and as a very old member of the Order he knew something about it.

Mr. Witts responding for Burnaby Lodge reminded Brother Pope that Burnaby was the father of Pickwick, giving some account of the history and doings of that Lodge.

Mrs. Creba, in a very tasteful and well-worded speech, responded for the Daughters of St. George, hoping that the Sons and Daughters would in future work harmoniously together for their mutual benefit.

The Chairman's next toast was "The Old Home," to which H. Digby Johnston responded most felicitously, saying:

"I congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on presiding over an audience in which there prevails but one sentiment, among whom there is no difference of opinion, in which all are animated by the love of "The Old Home," in which all are vying in the promotion of the sentiment of affection for "The Dear Old Home;" three words expressing more sentiment and kindly feeling probably than can be found in any other three words in the English language. I believe that English people, traveling apart as far as they may, though continents and oceans may sever them, are so constituted that the thought of the "Old Home" makes them one again, and I hope it always will be so. I am thankful for the kindness I have met with on American soil, I am thankful for the great opportunities which this great country affords to unrestricted thought, and I hope I shall ever cherish that sense of appreciation and gratitude. But it will never outlive and over-shadow the love I have for "The Dear Old Home." I have no desire that the young men who come here to make for themselves new homes and new associations should think less of the country they have come to, but I do hope that it will never supercede in their hearts the love of "The Old Home" from which they and their fathers came, and I believe that the man is unworthy of his English blood who is ashamed to avow himself under all conditions as an Englishman proud of his country."

In concluding Mr. Johnston drew the attention of the guests to the fact that they had with them some soldiers just returned from the Philippines, and asked these defenders of their country to rise and receive the congratulations of those present, and reminded his hearers that these brave fellows were of English parentage and Sons of St. George, and concluded his remarks by saying "Let us drink to the health of the boys from the Philippines." (Loud and continued applause.) One of our soldier guests in well chosen language, responded for himself and his brothers in-arms.

"The Land We Live in" had a champion in F. D. Brandon, who spoke strongly of the wisdom of becoming a citizen of the United States, pointing out

that it was the only way in which the British residents could make their power felt.

"Auld Lang Syne" closed what was universally conceded to be a most successful and enjoyable evening. The musical numbers were contributed by Messrs. Al. Bentley, Wm. Walker, D. B. Crane, Percy O'Blein, Ewart and Lawrence. The banquet hall was tastefully decorated with flags and flowers, Mr. Thomas Stevenson, the florist, having kindly donated the latter.

Reported by W. R. Whyte, 214 Pine St., to whose exceptional ability as a stenographer we can testify.

ATTRACTIONS FOR MAY 30th.

The Caledonian Club of San Francisco will hold its 35th Grand Annual Reunion and Games at Shell Mound Park on the 30th inst.—a public holiday—for which a splendid list of attractions has been secured. There will be every kind of athletic contests and sports, dancing all day long, and fireworks in the evening. Two thousand dollars is offered in prizes. The advertisement on another page gives full details.

On the same day the Sons of St. George will participate in an excursion to that most romantic of mountain resorts, Sunset Park, where English sports will be among the attractions. Valuable prizes are offered for competition, and there will be cash gate prizes. Trains leave the ferries at 7:45 and 8:45 A. M., and the round trip ticket costs \$1, children 50 cents.

A NEW SOUTH SEA ROMANCE.

The well-known London publishing house, T. Fisher Unwin, have in press a new story by a local author, Leigh H. Irvine, entitled "An Affair in the South Seas." Leading critics who have perused advanced sheets are enthusiastic over it, declaring it to be second only to the best of Stevenson's romances. Mr. Irvine is not altogether unknown to fame, having written some of the best things on Hawaii. The book is being issued locally by Payot, Upham & Co. and will be on the market about July 1st.

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Scottish Thistle Club

Of San Francisco, Cal.

19th Grand Annual
Gathering and Games

SHELL MOUND PARK,
BERKELEY

July 4th, 1901

A gala day of Scottish and other sports. Open to all comers. Phenomenal exhibition of strength by leading athletes of the world. Special events for the members of the Pacific Athletic Association. Exciting Bicycle and Foot Races for men. Introduction of new features. Great Irish Jig and Reel and Cake Walk contests. Amusing Obstruction, Three-legged, Barrel and Sack Races. Beautiful and picturesque Highland Dancing by expert men and children. \$3,000 in cash prizes, besides handsome and costly medals for amateur events. Dancing in both pavilions throughout the entire day and night. Music by Bennett's Band and Corps of Pipers. Admission to the Park, Adults (day) 50c., (night) 25c. Children (day) 25c., (night) 10c.

Buy Ferry Tickets for Shell Mound.
George W. Patterson, Recorder.
George Miller, Royal Chief.



FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

England's high roads cost £800 a mile to construct.

It is not generally known, but it is a fact all the same, that London is better off for trees than any city in Europe.

Six hundred and fifteen million telephonic messages were interchanged in England last year, beating the number of telegrams nine times.

The Swiss are gradually adopting all the English sports. Cricket and football are already popular, and now hunting is to be taken up.

An address presented to the King by the Corporation of King's Lynn bore a solid corporate seal stamped with the old dies, which are some 600 years old.

Twenty-six per cent. of the entire population of the world lives under the Union Jack, 9 per cent. under Russian rule, 6 under French, and nearly 6 under America.

During 1899, 558,001 persons were employed permanently and 96,615 temporarily, or altogether about two-thirds of a million people—654,616 persons—by the tea industry in India.

W. J. White, inspector of Canadian immigrant agencies, states that the American settlers who went into the Canadian Northwest last year took with them cash and effects valued at \$6,000,000. Between 14,000 and 15,000 settlers from the United States crossed the border.

On and after July 1st every money order office in the United States will be authorized to issue money orders on every office in Canada, and at precisely the same rate as domestic orders, or at less than one-third of the present rate. Canada will reciprocate.

The United States Senate has confirmed the supplementary extradition treaty with Great Britain, which adds to the crimes already extraditable obtaining money by false pretences, the destruction or obstruction of railways to the danger of human life, and procuring abortion.

Colonel Ian Hamilton, who has returned from the Boer war, was the guest of the Authors' Club at a recent Monday dinner. He remarked that the English language would never be ousted by the Dutch language in South Africa, because the Boer girls preferred the English novels.

The Duke of Argyll intends to sell the island of Tiree. The price put upon the island by the duke is £130,000. Tiree has an area of 34 square miles, and abounds with game. Owing to its great fertility it is often styled "the granary of the Hebrides." It contains 20 fresh water lakes.

A demonstration of lighting by acetylene gas has been given at some of the principal slate mines of North Wales this month. The trial was so satisfactory that in future the mines, together with the pumping station, at Oakeley slate quarries will be illuminated by this method. Acetylene gas has, it is claimed, an illuminating power per cubic foot of 34 as against 2 of coal gas.

Old Gentleman—Here, sir, how is it I catch you kissing my daughter? The Lover—By sneaking in on us, sir.

PROPOSED VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

Members of the Victoria Hospital Association and delegates from the various British societies of this city, Oakland and Alameda met together two weeks ago and discussed the proposition for a Victoria Memorial. The idea seemed to meet with favor and after listening to a report from Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn as to the probable cost of erecting and equipping a hospital of suitable capacity it was moved that the Chair appoint a committee of seven to decide on "the practicability of raising a fund to inaugurate a hospital," the committee to report back to the general body at a special meeting to be called by the President.

President James McNab appointed on that committee: Wm. Greer Harrison, chairman; W. C. Pickersgill, H. M. McMichael, Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn, A. E. Acklom, Wm. Rigby and Allan Pollok.

The committee is going into the matter thoroughly and will be ready to make its report in a few days. Dr. D'Evelyn has made an independent investigation and finds that a hospital of one hundred beds could be built and put in running order for about \$35,000.

A CLEVER DRAMATIC READER.



UNIQUE among public entertainers in California at the present time is Mrs. Ruie D. Meeke, the lady who for some months has delighted audiences in this city and interior towns—unique in the particular that she interprets her art with so easy a naturalness that one forgets he is listening to a professional reciter. Her programs cover a wide range, embracing the best in English literature, spiced with some of the choicest dialect impersonations and fine exhibitions of ventriloquism. Mrs. Meeke is the only lady ventriloquist before the public—a distinction in itself. The originality of her ideas and the high excellence of her entertainments have made the services of Mrs. Meeke greatly in demand by churches, societies, clubs, etc. She is a Canadian by birth, as was also her husband, the late Prof. W. H. Meeke. She has appeared in the leading cities of the Dominion and the United States winning encomiums in each place. In August Mrs. Meeke will visit Honolulu, returning in time for professional work in California next season.

UNPLEASANT MONOTONY.

Ugly Husband (snarling)—You married me for better or worse didn't you?

Wife (hesitatingly)—Yes, but I supposed I would have some variety.

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THURSDAY, MAY 30TH, 1901



Caledonian Club

35th Grand Annual

Gathering
AND
Games

SHELL MOUND PARK

BERKELEY

A most interesting programme, including all ancient Scottish feats of strength and skill, and exciting new events. Noted athletes from all parts of the State. Coin to the amount of several thousand dollars, and other valuable prizes will be distributed to the successful competitors on the grounds. Music and dancing in two large pavilions. A Caledonian welcome to all.

Be sure and buy your round-trip Ferry Ticket for SHELL MOUND PARK

ADMISSION TO SHELL MOUND PARK.

Adults 50 Cents

Children, 25 Cents
GAMES COMMITTEE.

14th Annual Picnic

SONS OF ST. GEORGE

Of San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda
and San Jose

SUNSET PARK

Santa Cruz Mountains

THURSDAY, MAY 30TH, 1901

A most interesting program of English Games and sports (for which valuable prizes are offered for competition) will be among the attractions. Races for ladies, gentlemen and children, also for Past Presidents, fat men and lean men. There will be three leg races and sack races for old and young, also a grand Tug-of-War between Lodges. Dancing in the big pavilion all day.

Timmins' Band

TICKETS (Round Trip) ONE DOLLAR. Children 50 Cents.
Trains leave S. F. (Ferries) 7:45 and 8:45 A. M.

J. J. ROBERTS, Secty.

W. G. JOHNSON, Chairman

OAKLAND ADS.

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Among the British Fraternal Societies.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

ROYAL OAK LODGE, Los Angeles, gave one of its popular smokers on the 21st inst., and a large gathering of members and friends assembled to enjoy the entertainment. Cards and checkers were indulged in by many, forty tables being used by the players. In opening the proceedings, Grand President Robert Sharp extended a hearty welcome to all and made a few remarks about the Order and its work. Then followed the programme, consisting of piano solos by Messrs. Payne, Lacy and E. Heyes; mandolin and guitar duet by Charles and George Rice; banjo selections by Mr. Curran; instrumental duet, Messrs. Knopf and Price; violin trio by three of the Katzenjammers; songs by Messrs. Ainsworth, Donovan, Biddle, Cook, Clark and Matthews, and selections from King Lear by brother Hansen. The Katzenjammer band, led by John Cook, was highly amusing and created no little merriment. The fun lasted until midnight.

Members of Jubilee Lodge, Sacramento, recently visited Grass Valley in a body and were accorded a royal welcome by their brother Knights of the famous mining town. A reception and entertainment was given at the Auditorium, and Grass Valley's leading citizens assembled to honor the guests. The programme was as follows: Remarks—M. W. Argall; Violin Solo—H. Buddie, with piano accompaniment by Prof. H. W. Hooper. Piano Solo (cornet imitation)—E. W. Littleton; Vocal Duet—Messrs. S. J. Prisk and James Crase. Recitation—Miss Hazel Bawden; Vocal Solo—John Fitzgerald; Vocal Solo—Mrs. Carrie Bennetts; Clog Dancing—Joseph Bell; Remarks—Grand Messenger M. H. Dunn; Vocal Solo—Mrs. S. J. Prisk; Fife Solo—L. V. Cummings; Vocal Duet—Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Prisk; Piano Solo—Frank Manning. A banquet was then served in Fraternal Hall, with M. W. Argall as toastmaster, and a further programme rendered as follows: Remarks—William George; Vocal Duet—M. H. Dunn and F. Townsend; Remarks—State Treasurer Reeves; Remarks—Dr. Look; Vocal Solo—J. Fitzgerald; Remarks—Dr. J. W. Brown; Remarks—E. Booth; Auld Lang Syne. The following were the Sacramento guests: H. C. Muddox, E. Booth, F. Townsend, M. H. Dunn, F. Turner, State Treasurer T. Reeves, A. C. Morehouse, F. R. Pulford, T. Davis, Mr. Van Norman, W. Brooks, T. Waite, Dr. Look, J. Bell, F. Manning, A. Taylor, J. Fletcher, W. Morris, R. Wicks, C. Wicks, William Wicks, E. Littleton, J. Fitzgerald, L. V. Cummings, E. Giseriter, T. Lewis and E. May.

The idea of the visit originated with William Wicks, who was a former resident in Grass Valley, well-known and popular.

Burnaby Lodge gave a most enjoyable family social and dance on the 4th inst. at which there was present a large number of members and friends. Wm. Witts presided, and made the address of welcome. The program was as follows: Vocal solo, R. W. Jones; comic selections by Tom Booth and Al Bently; recitations, Miss Florence Woodhouse; fancy dances and character songs, Miss Sloman; vocal solos, Mr. Logan and Mr. Ewart; violin selections, Mr. G. Walhime, accompanist, Miss Bryan.

At the instance of brother C. Williamson, the lodge adopted resolutions (which have been engrossed and forwarded) memorializing King Edward to have May 24th set apart as a national holiday, to be known as "Victoria Day."

The Lodge will continue to allow the rebate on initiations until the end of the present term. Attorney Austin Lewis is among the list of candidates for membership.

ALBION'S CELEBRATION.

On Friday, April 26th, at Gier's Hall, Oakland, Derby Lodge of Alameda, and Albion Lodge, of Oakland, gave an entertainment and supper in honor of their patron saint.

J. Lancaster was in the Chair and in his opening remarks made everyone at home and in good humor. Music and mirth were then the order. Brother Oakes started it by singing "Rule Britannia" and the chorus was sung with a vim by the whole audience. Harold Lancaster gave a humorous recitation; Mrs. Bardellini gave an excellent rendition of a bal-

lad called "Summer;" Mr. Calvert gave some humorous stories and then everybody sat down to a bounteous repast. After the wants of the inner man had been attended to Mr. Cliff and Prof. Gregory favored us with some excellent songs and brother Fish made everybody feel about five years younger by his rendition of the "Days When We Were Young." Then C. Pope got the floor in response to the toast of "Our Adopted Country" followed by Hon. Digby Johnston in response to the toast of the "Home Country;" Dr. Horsford then gave some comic songs and Dr. Field responded to the toast to the ladies. He gave name after name of good and illustrious women until he came to the best and noblest of them all, Queen Victoria, and prophesied that time would not dim but add luster to her glorious reign and name.

Everybody then joined in singing "God Save the King" and we reluctantly dispersed, wishing that St. George had two birthdays a year.

T. BOOTH.

Albion Lodge recently sustained a great loss in the death of James Hambleton, whose remains were tenderly laid away on the 5th inst.

DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE.

FRIDAY evening, April 26th, in the Caledonian Hall, Los Angeles, was held a grand entertainment and farewell reception to Mrs. Cook, the Supreme Past Grand President of the Order, who during her visit to Los Angeles organized Victoria Lodge of the Daughters of St. George. Mrs. Cook's work in California, and Los Angeles in particular, has been far reaching in its benefits to the Order generally, and her visit will long be remembered by the members of Victoria Lodge, who presented her on this occasion with a handsome set of solid silver souvenir spoons as a token of their gratitude and esteem. The floral decorations and the bouquets furnished by Mrs. Burgess, were so elaborate and beautiful that they were photographed by Mrs. Gardner the following day. Those who contributed to the programme were: President, Mrs. Swinnerton, Prof. Hawkins, J. Booth, Miss Addie Mullins, Miss Edith Robinson, Miss Maggie Hawkins, Mr. Hansen, Mr. Matthews, Mrs. Stout and Mr. Packen, of Pasadena. Refreshments were served during the evening, and altogether the affair was highly enjoyable.

Britannia Lodge, San Francisco, will on Monday evening, the 20th inst. give an entertainment and dance in Pythian Hall. All are invited. Refreshments will be served, and an enjoyable evening is promised.

Empress Victoria Lodge of San Francisco, which was recently organized, will hold an inaugural ball and entertainment in Red Men's Hall, 320 Post street, early in June. Preparations are under way to make it a most auspicious event. The new lodge meets every Monday evening at the above address.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At a regular meeting of Gen. Gordon Lodge, No. 286, O. S. of St. G. held at New Almaden on the 16th of April, 1901, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas: It has pleased Almighty God in the dispensation of His all-wise Providence to take from our midst our well-beloved brother, J. R. Roberts, therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in reverent submission to His divine will, yet we shall deeply mourn the loss of one whom we had all learned to love and esteem, and be it further

Resolved, That while we tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction we would express the hope that they may find comfort in the remembrance of those years of domestic enjoyment and those acts of love which have endeared him to them and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Lodge, that a copy be inserted in the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN and a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother.

JOHN H. BISHOP,
Committee S. F. CARTER,
R. J. HAWKE.

SCOTTISH THISTLE CLUB.

THE Thistle Club's annual "Tattie and Herrin" supper held April 27th, provided enjoyment for a large number of members and their friends, the hall being crowded. Royal Chief George Miller presided and Secretary George W. Paterson took charge of the details, assisted by R. A. Murray and W. A. Dawson. Preceding and following the feast a choice literary and musical programme was rendered, the chief features of which were: Bagpipe airs, Adam Ross; solo, Robert Howden; comic story, George Fullerton; song, G. Forrest; reading from Shakespeare, George W. Paterson; song, Alex Strang; recitation, "The Vagabond," Thomas Fraser; vocal selections, Mr. McGeorge; reading, "Scottish Characteristics," Hugh Fraser; flute solo, Alex Strang; reading, ex-chief Ross, and songs by Dave McDonald, R. W. Jones, N. Shepherd, Wm. G. Fraser and C. Nixon. Mr. C. Witthoft accompanied on the piano.

Arrangements for the great annual gathering and games at Shell Mound Park are rapidly being perfected and everything points to a most brilliant success. All of the old, and many new, features will be listed among the attractions, some of which will be found mentioned in the advertisement in another column. THE BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN will furnish the official programme, as in former years.

THE CALEDONIAN CLUB.

THE members of the Caledonian Club were entertained at Scottish Hall on Friday evening last by Mr. Y. C. Lawson, who delivered an address on "Scotland Revisited." The lecture was interspersed with songs by J. McLaren, James R. Watson, Andrew McNair, Geo St. J. Bremner and others. During the entertainment refreshments were served with the lavishness characteristic of the Caledonian Club, and speeches were made by Colonel Thos. McGregor, Ex Chief D. R. McNeil, Ex Chief Angus McLeod, President of St. Andrew's Society, Mr. Allen Pollok and others. There were about 200 members present and the entertainment was voted one of the best ever given in the club room. After three rousing cheers for the master of ceremonies, Chief A. McPherson, the members sang "Auld Lang Syne" and the meeting dispersed.

CLAN FRASER No. 78.

THE last meeting of the Clan, much to the surprise of everybody present, unexpectedly took the form of a surprise party. Some member had generously ordered a feast of good things edible, while a committee had, in the same secret manner, arranged for a literary treat. Chief J. A. McCarl and Dr. Crawford were present representing Clan MacDonald of Oakland, and a hearty welcome they were given.

Clansman Maxwell L. Crowe was on this occasion elected, for the third time, to attend the Annual Convention of the Royal Clan which is to be held in Pittsburg August 20th. Honors are being thrust thickly upon Clansman Crowe for he has also been delegated to represent the local branch of the Knights of Honor at the annual convention in Milwaukee next month.

THE ST. ANDREW'S PICNIC.

A PERFECT day, a large attendance and no accidents combined to make of the 38th annual reunion of the Society at Fairfax Park, May 4th, an unqualified success. John Reid was a committee on weather and managed to perform his duties in a manner satisfactory to everybody, though early in the day when the sky was sullen and threatening, a band of first-trainers were to be observed hunting for the weather committee and significantly lugging a rope around with them.

The day was spent in various ways by the picnickers. Some danced, others formed themselves into little family parties under the trees, some put in the day gathering wild flowers and feasting the eye on nature's many charms, while others did nothing in particular. But all enjoyed themselves after their own inclinations, and the hours sped all too quickly. As usual the sports attracted a large number of interested

spectators, and they were not disappointed in exciting incidents. To amuse the children and make the older folks laugh, ex-President James McNab took a tumble and went around for the rest of the day with his nether garments held together by pins. Some thought he had taken to wearing kilts. Among the many surprises of the day was ex-President Wm. Balnaves winning a foot race. Allan Pollok, the popular President of the Society, was ubiquitous, and did well until he rashly undertook to umpire the "best bouquet" contest—but he is rapidly recovering. A strong Oakland contingent was in evidence and quite chirpy. Because they had in the person of their President, Charles Kydd, a dancer of the hornpipe unrivaled on this Coast they assumed an air of superiority, but the San Franciscans took a rise out of them in the tug-of-war, dragging the Oaklanders over the cleats in a jiffy. Captain Ballingall of the defeated team says that Capt. J. D. McGilvray's men cheated, that they all took a full meal—and other things—to increase their weight, while there was a strong suspicion that their pockets were loaded with rocks.

The guest who had a friend on the committee was in clover for there was a "tent," with all that the term implies, and hospitality was unstinted. Bennett's Band furnished the dance music, but the piper was a new arrival on this Coast, R. D. Murray of Pittsburg. Piper Murray demonstrated that he is versed in his art to perfection, and will prove a valuable acquisition. The winners in the games were as follows:

Race for boys under 12 years—Paul Mackey, Arthur Barr, Chas. Ingham.

Race for girls under 12 years—Lottie Bacarde, Alice Knickerbocker, Marie Wilson.

Race for boys under 16 years—Alex. Mackie, Chas. Wells, Jake Clarke.

Race for girls under 16 years—Gracie Paul, Rose Little, Flora Bartell.

Three-legged race—Morritt & Sharpe, Hackett & Reade, Dalziel & Cook.

Race for members' daughters under 16 years—Effie McGilvray, Mary Wilkie, Isabel Walker.

Race for members' sons under 16 years—Alex. Mackie, Jos. Murphy, Willie Taylor.

Race for single ladies—Mabel Simmie, Effie McGilvray, Annie Ross.

Race for married ladies—Mrs. John Ronald, Mrs. Geo. Mountford, Mrs. John Reid.

Potato race—Elder Webster, C. McCarron, D. Arnold.

Sack race—Andrew Halkett, Elder Webster, J. W. Trevelthick.

Members' race—Jas. Reid, F. A. Wilkie, Wm. Balnaves.

Highland Fling—Lillian McBurness, Pearl Genhienier.

Best bouquet—Miss McKenzie, Mrs. Hamilton, Emma Black, Miss Nicol, Miss Gratto, Mrs. Seghorn.

Tug-of-war—San Francisco Team.

SECRETARY M. M. MITCHELL DEAD.

Grass Valley loses one of its best known and most popular citizens in the passing away of Mark M. Mitchell, Secretary of Jubilee Lodge, Sons of St. George. He succumbed to pneumonia February 16th. At the time of his death he was one of the most prominent figures in fraternal and labor circles in Grass Valley, being a trustee of Olympic Lodge, Knights of Pythias, ex-secretary of the Miners' Union, a member of the Board of Directors of the Auditorium Association, and a member of Madison Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M. He was a native of Redruth, Cornwall, was 41 years old, and a resident of the United States of twenty years' standing. He leaves a wife, who was formerly Miss Louise Angove, a mother, Mrs. J. Mitchell, three half-brothers, John, William and Frank Moore, who were at the bedside when the final summons came, an 11 sister Mrs. Sprague, a resident of Calumet, Michigan. The funeral was largely attended, and the wealth of floral tributes testified to the love and esteem in which he was held.

WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURER DEAD.

John Rutherford, one of the founders of the California Cotton Mills, died at his home in Oakland on the 3d inst. He was born in Scotland in 1837, but the active years of his life were spent in this country. He was one of Oakland's best esteemed and most progressive citizens. Two brothers, William and James, survive him.

Directory of British Societies.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

The Order Sons of St. George is a fraternal and social organization having branch lodges in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. The benefits are a weekly payment in case of sickness; a death benefit on the decease of a member or his wife, and the services of a first class physician, with medicine, whenever necessary. In most lodges the dues are \$1 per month; social members 25 cents. Full particulars will be forwarded by the Secretary of any lodge on request.

Grand President.....Robert Sharp, Los Angeles, Cal.
Grand Secretary.....Thomas Poyser, 217 Eighth St., San Francisco.
Grand Treasurer.....F. Winterburn, San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO.

BURNABY LODGE, No. 194.

Meets every Saturday evening at 32 O'Farrell St.
Worthy President.....A. W. Martin
Worthy Secretary.....R. J. Airey

PICKWICK LODGE, No. 259.

Meets Mondays; Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.
Worthy President.....H. J. Ford
Worthy Secretary.....T. Poyser

OAKLAND.

ALBION LODGE, No. 206.

Meets Friday evenings at Gier's Hall,
Worthy President.....E. G. Squires
Worthy Secretary.....J. J. Roberts

ALAMEDA.

DERBY LODGE, No. 285.

Meet Tuesdays at Linderman's Hall.
Worthy President.....Joseph Thompson
Worthy Secretary.....John Larkin

SAN JOSE, CAL.

VICTORY LODGE, No. 287.

Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Pythias Hall.
Worthy President.....J. Hogarth
Worthy Sec'y.....E. W. Maynard, 112 S. First St.

SACRAMENTO.

JUBILEE LODGE, No. 424

Meets Thursday Evenings at Foresters' Building
Worthy President.....H. C. Muddox
Worthy Secretary.....F. J. S. Townsend, 1704 3d St.

GRASS VALLEY.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 289.

Meets every Tuesday evening at Fraternal Hall.
Worthy President.....James Geach
Worthy Secretary.....M. M. Mitchell

LOS ANGELES.

ROYAL OAK LODGE, No. 220.

Meets Mondays at Kramer's Hall, Fifth St.
Worthy President.....F. Shaw
W. Secretary.....F. H. Neal, 415 W. Fourth St.

PASADENA.

ALEXANDRA LODGE, No. 385.

Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in Knights of Pythias Hall, Colorado St.
Worthy President.....Alfred Ellis
W. Secretary.....Ed. Ward, Box 851

DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE

SAN FRANCISCO.

BRITANNIA LODGE, No. 7.

Meets every Monday night at 909 1/2 Market St.
Worthy President.....Mrs. A. Price
Worthy Financial Secretary.....Mrs. G. Muhlner

CYMRODORION SOCIETY.

Meets 3rd Monday of each month, at 305 Larkin
President.....Prof. Thos. Price
Recording Secretary.....W. C. Roberts

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President.....Wm. Balnaves
Secretary.....G. C. Woodward

ORDER OF SCOTTISH CLANS

CLAN FRASER, No. 78

OBJECTS OF THE CLAN

1st. The objects of the Clan shall be to establish a fund for the relief of sick Clansmen and to extend to them succor and sympathy "in time o' need."

2d. To institute and maintain a bequeathment fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased Clansmen.

3d. To cultivate fond recollections of Scotland and to recall its history, its people, its customs, its amusements and the days o' Auld Lang Syue.

MEMBERSHIP

Active membership is confined to Scotchmen, sons or immediate descendants of sons of Scotchmen or Scotch-women, not under 18 years of age nor over 50 years.

BENEFITS

The Order pays death benefits of \$250, \$500, \$1,000 and \$2,000.

Active members, in case of sickness or accident, receive the sum of \$5.00 or \$7.50 per week, also physician's attendance, free of charge. Funeral benefit, \$25.00

FEES AND DUES

Active members, initiation fee, - \$3.00

Active members, monthly dues, 75c or 1.00

Honorary members, initiation fee, 3.00

Honorary members, yearly dues, - 2.00

The Clan meets twice a month, on the first and third Thursday evenings, at 32 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco.

Chief.....William Rae
Secretary.....William Cormack

CLAN MACDONALD, No 79.

Meets 2d and 4th Fridays of each month at Fraternal Hall, Oakland.

Chief.....J. A. McCarl
Secretary.....C. V. Wishart

CALEDONIAN CLUB.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Meets twice a month on the first and third Friday evenings, at Scottish Hall.

Chief.....A. M. Macpherson
Secretary and 3d Chieftain.....Jas. H. Duncan

SCOTTISH THISTLE CLUB.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Meets on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at 32 O'Farrell St.

Royal Chief.....George Miller

Chieftain.....Alex. Strang

Recorder.....G. W. Paterson

Treasurer.....R. H. Murray

Financial Secretary.....John Swan

Property-man.....Wm. Murray

Sergeant at Arms.....Neil Campbell

Trustees.....
J. Donaldson
P. Riddle
R. F. Wilson

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Meets Monday evenings; Scottish Hall.

President.....Allan Pollok

Recording Secretary.....G. St. John Bremner

Financial Secretary.....R. D. Colquhoun

OAKLAND.—Meets Thursdays, Enquirer Bldg.

President.....Charles Kydd

Secretary.....Geo S. Lackie

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